

IDAHO WHITE PINE

A genuine White Pine

ITS PROPERTIES, USES AND GRADES



A. J. A. Flint 1912

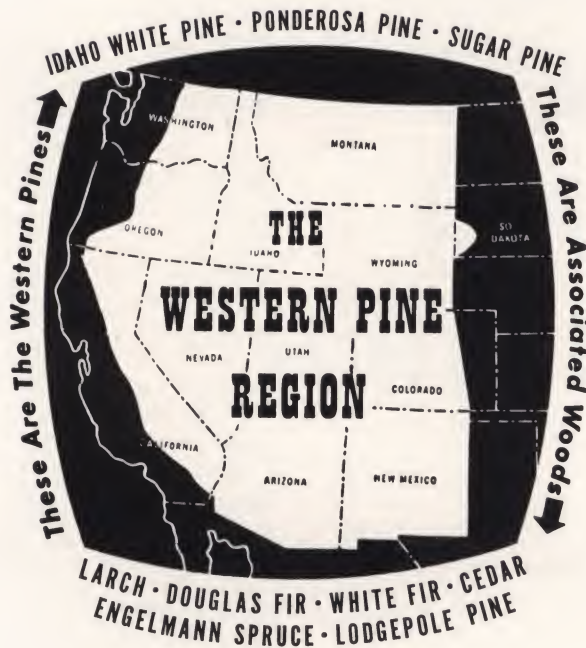


FRONT COVER—Idaho White Pine, a genuine white pine, produces clean-lined, durable siding like that on this authentic New England Cape Cod home.

Dense stands of new and old growth Idaho White Pine cover the Inland Empire area of the northwest where this fine wood is logged and manufactured into lumber.

IDAHO WHITE PINE

A genuine White Pine



Foreword

One of the few true white pines, which for centuries have been the nation's premier building materials, Idaho White Pine is the treasured species of the softwood field—a superior wood for paneling, woodwork, pattern-making, siding and specialty containers.

As a genuine white pine, Idaho White Pine is part of an historic tradition dating from the early Puritan settlers who built their first homes of New England white pines. Many houses of that period and the Colonial era which followed are standing today, still serviceable and beautiful after many generations of use—contemporary proof of the service longevity of white pine.

Idaho White Pine timber has a comparatively restricted growth range. Most abundant in Idaho north of the Salmon river and in adjoining portions of eastern Washington and western Montana, it is logged in extremely rugged country where roads are few and winter weather severe. Like a precious stone, the intrinsic worth of Idaho White Pine has justified the additional cost and effort of logging operations in its mountainous growth area.

The best available estimates place the present merchantable stand of Idaho White Pine timber at seventeen billion (17,000,000,000) board feet. Average annual production is approximately two hundred and fifty million (250,000,000) to three hundred million (300,000,000) board feet.

The figures are of singular importance to the user and prospective user of Idaho White Pine for they dispel the fallacious notion that the supply is virtually exhausted. If all the Idaho White Pine timber should stop growing tomorrow, there would still be enough to last three quarters of a century. It hasn't, of course, stopped growing. And the quickening step of progressive forest management and regeneration methods assures that there will always be plenty of Idaho White Pine for the years ahead.

This publication is designed for the dealer and consumer of wood. From the facts contained herein, the user may draw sound conclusions on the adaptability of superior Idaho White Pine to his particular needs.

WESTERN PINE ASSOCIATION

Yeon Building



Portland 4, Oregon

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Portland 4, Oregon

LITHOGRAPHED IN U.S.A.



**Properties
of
IDAHO
WHITE PINE**

A genuine White Pine





Idaho White Pine trees grow straight as an arrow to a height of 150 to 180 feet and an average diameter of from two to four feet.

Botanical Classification

There are three commercially important genuine white pines in the United States—Idaho White Pine (*Pinus monticola*), Sugar Pine (*Pinus lambertiana*), and Northern White Pine (*Pinus strobus*).

The foliage of the true white pines is distinguished by the occurrence of the needles in clusters of five in a sheaf or bundle—causing the white pines to be known as “five needle” pines. The wood of each is so similar that the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory records, “There is no absolutely positive means of identifying the three white pines one from another microscopically. One familiar with the pines, however, can usually classify the species by growth characteristics. Western (Idaho) white pine is more like eastern (Northern) white pine than is Sugar Pine, but lumbermen can usually distinguish it by the color of its knots, which ordinarily are darker around the edges than are the knots of eastern white pine.”

Idaho White Pine trees are from 150 to 180 feet tall and often have no limbs for 75 feet or more from the ground. On the average, the trees are from two to four feet in diameter. Bark is thin and dark gray in color, needles are some four inches long and the slender cones are from six to 12 inches long with thin scales.

Structure

Idaho White Pine is straight grained, soft and even textured. The summer wood is relatively inconspicuous and scarcely any denser than the spring wood. These characteristics account in part for the unexcelled smoothness and excellent appearance of surfaced Idaho White Pine and for the ease with which it is worked both by hand and machine tools.



Vast stretches of rugged mountainous country comprise the home of Idaho White Pine. Logging is extremely difficult and winter weather severe.

Appearance

The wood of Idaho White Pine is light in color, varying from a nearly white to a pale reddish brown. Because of the uniform cell structure it presents a very inconspicuous silken grain. In many pieces the smooth surface of Idaho White Pine produces a pleasing dappled effect.

Weight

Specific gravity values for wood indicate relative density, providing a simple basis for making comparisons of the dry weight of wood of different species.

The specific gravity of Idaho White Pine is .36 compared to an average for the white pines of .35, indicating the dry weight is nearly the same as the average. At a moisture content of 12 per cent, the mean weight of Idaho White Pine is 27 pounds per cubic foot; average of all the white pines is 26 pounds. Variation among the important commercial softwoods ranges from 23 pounds for Engelmann Spruce to 41 pounds for long leaf pines.

Strength

Idaho White Pine ranks with the several important softwoods of comparable weight and density in the five basic stress resistances. It surpasses the white pine average in bending and compressive strengths, stiffness and shock resistance and closely approaches the average

	Idaho White Pine	White Pine Average	Engel- mann Spruce	Larch
Bending (as a beam)....	69	65	55	89
Compressive (as a post) .	75	70	57	104
Stiffness.....	137	119	100	153
Hardness.....	35	36	32	64
Shock Resistance.....	65	58	45	81

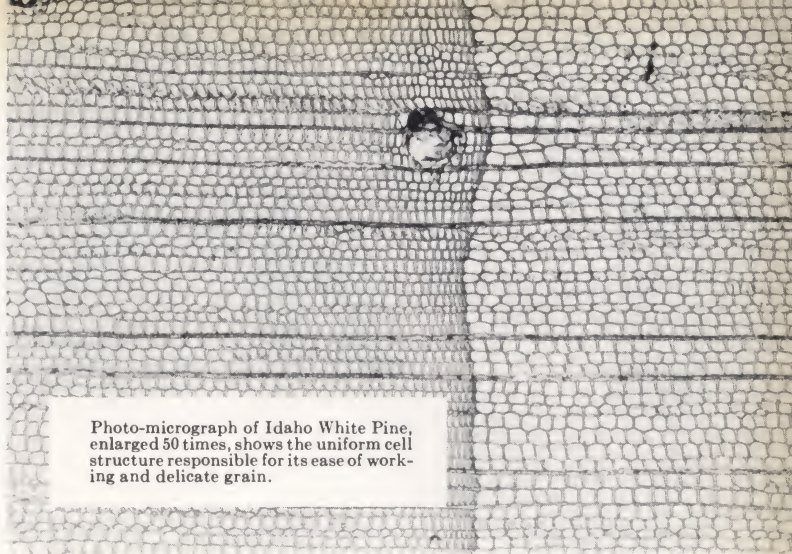


Photo-micrograph of Idaho White Pine, enlarged 50 times, shows the uniform cell structure responsible for its ease of working and delicate grain.

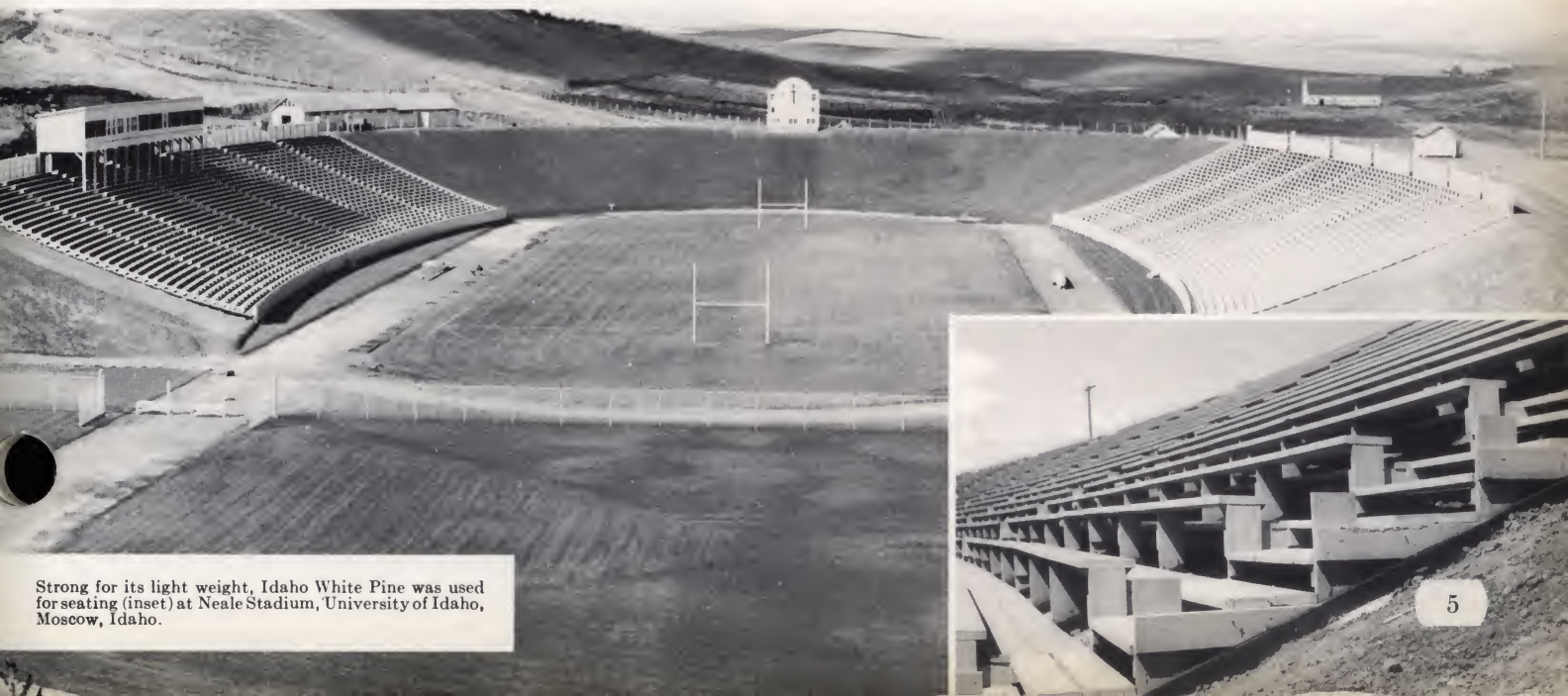
in hardness—all distinct advantages in uses requiring light but strong woods.

Index numbers in the preceding table indicate the relative value of Idaho White Pine and other species.

Shrinkage

Weight and shrinkage properties are interrelated in all wood, and all wood shrinks as it dries and swells as it absorbs moisture. The heavier woods, as a group, shrink and swell more than the lighter species with any given change in moisture content. Wood, however, unlike metal, expands and contracts only very slightly with changes of temperature.

Idaho White Pine, a light wood, compares favorably with other light softwoods in dimensional stability through absorption or drying. The low shrinkage and swelling coefficient accounts in part for its great popularity in the woodwork and cabinet-making fields. Raised grain, which develops from uneven shrinkage in flat-grained pieces of some of the heavier woods, is not encountered in Idaho White Pine because of its slight shrinkage.



Strong for its light weight, Idaho White Pine was used for seating (inset) at Neale Stadium, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.



High dimensional stability of Idaho White Pine makes it an excellent siding material. And its ready ability to take and hold paint adds to protection from weather.

Dimensional Stability

The ability of wood to stay in place—i.e., the extent to which it swells, shrinks, warps or cups under actual use conditions—depends chiefly on the amount of shrinkage and swelling that occurs. Thus, because of its low rate of shrinkage and swelling, Idaho White Pine is classed as one of the premier softwoods in dimensional stability.

An important factor affecting dimensional stability is moisture content at time of use. The traditionally high standards of seasoning maintained by Idaho White Pine mills assure proper moisture content when the wood is ready for installation.


Nailing Properties

Noted for their resistance to splitting, the soft-textured pines have long been favorites of carpenters for their ability to take nails without the exercise of special care in fastener selection. Idaho White Pine, because of its low density, soft texture and even grain, nails more easily and offers greater resistance to splitting than most other softwoods. Low in shrinkage and placed on the market in a well seasoned condition, it suffers little checking and splitting tendency when nailed.

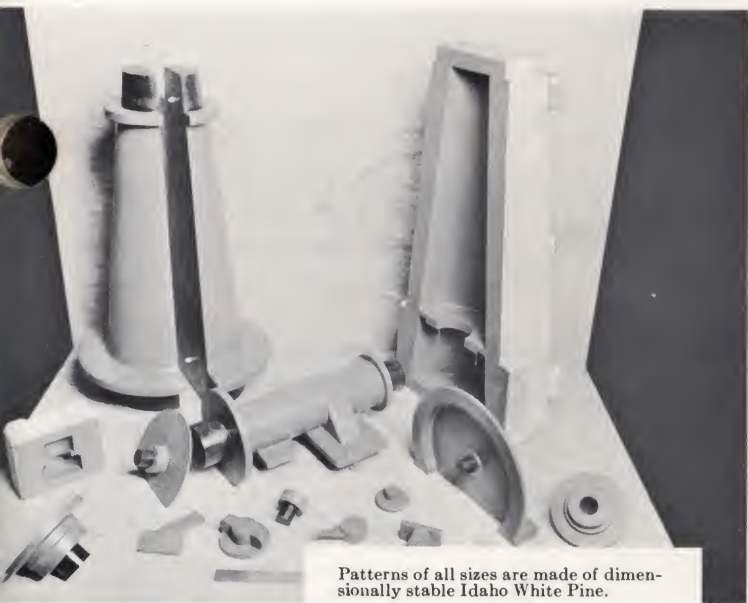
Generally speaking, the higher the specific gravity of a wood, the greater resistance it offers to nail withdrawal. But under actual service conditions lower resistance is more than offset in the light density softwoods by increased split resistance. Thus propor-



Idaho White Pine, a soft-textured pine, is famed for its resistance to splitting, permitting use in fine cabinet work.



There's no finer wood for workability with either hand or machine tools than soft-textured Idaho White Pine. It's a favorite of carpenters, woodworkers and pattern makers.



Patterns of all sizes are made of dimensionally stable Idaho White Pine.

Idaho White Pine is easily and solidly nailed without fear of splitting, and strong enough to be used for crating.



tionately larger nails may be used, without fear of splitting, to accomplish a comparable withdrawal resistance to denser woods.

Always important is the relative dryness of lumber when nailed. Improperly seasoned lumber shrinks in drying with resultant loosening of fasteners. Idaho White Pine, shipped dry, holds nails indefinitely.

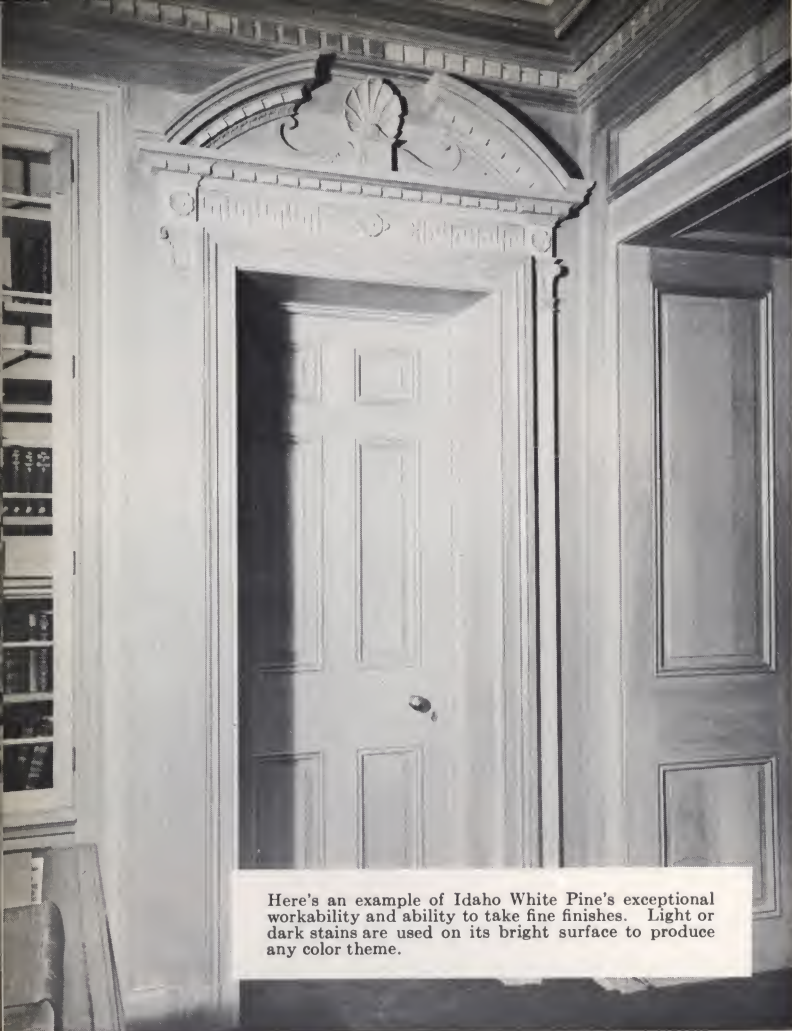
An additional factor is grain texture. Hard, easily separated fibers cause deflection of nails when they are driven. Idaho White Pine, extremely even textured, allows nails to be driven straight and true. And that property applies also to screw holding. The uniform "give" of the fibers means that screws will be gripped evenly and firmly, even after withdrawal and later replacement.

The best reference for nailing properties of Idaho White Pine lies in the consistently high demand for the wood for box shook and crating.

Workability

The splendid workability of white pine with either hand or machine tools is axiomatic in the woodworking fields. Soft of texture, straight of grain and free of any tendency to split or sliver, Idaho White Pine is famous for workability. Its thin and even cell structure and medium length fibers insure smooth, easy working with hand or machine tools.

Machining readily to an exceptional smoothness and accurately cut with and against the grain, Idaho White Pine is one of the top materials for industrial pattern making.



Here's an example of Idaho White Pine's exceptional workability and ability to take fine finishes. Light or dark stains are used on its bright surface to produce any color theme.

Ability to Take Finishes

The ability of a wood to take and hold protective coatings, an important factor in its use, depends principally upon the texture, grain and resin content of the wood itself. Quality of paint and workmanship are, of course, important also. No wood, no matter what its composition, will take and hold for long cheap or improperly applied coverings.

Good paintability is synonymous with soft, even textured woods low in resin content. Idaho White Pine provides a perfect base for paints, enamels and other finishes. It requires fewer coats and less repainting than most woods. It does not require special paint mixtures nor other than ordinary methods of application for good results. Paints flow smoothly and freely and hold tightly on its sleek surfaces.

Idaho White Pine is particularly attractive in a natural finish, protected only by varnish or linseed oil and wax. And the wood mellows to a unique and lovely rich brown with age. Oil stains are also effective.

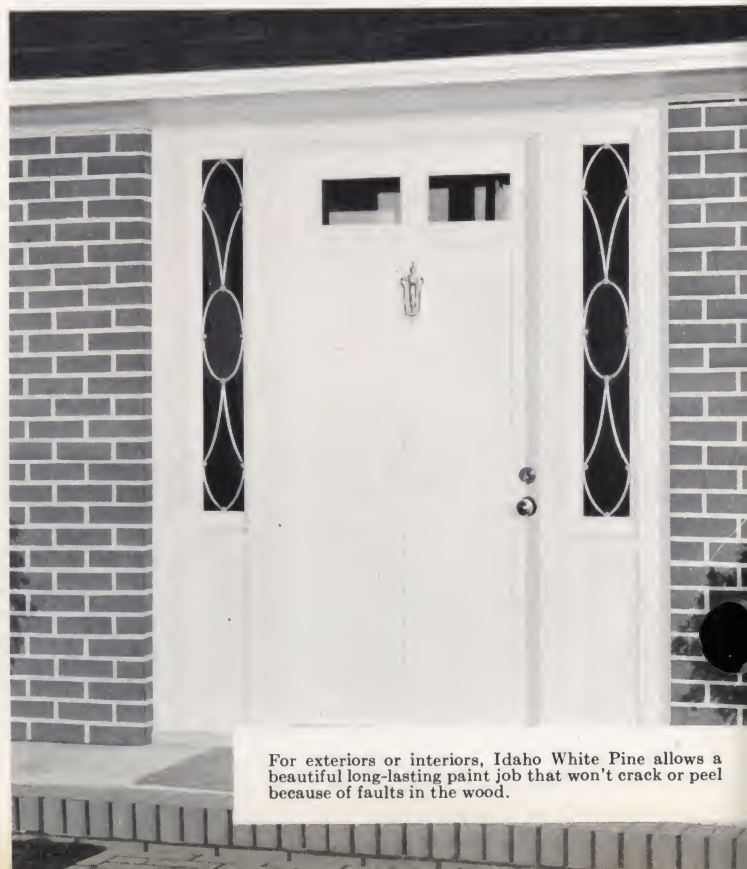
Clear or knotty, Idaho White Pine is even more popular than ever since the advent of blonde and other light finishes on modern furniture and paneling.

Preservatives

All wood should be given preservative treatment before being placed in contact with the soil. Because of the thin-walled and uniform-celled structure of Idaho White Pine, it permits maximum depth and even pene-



Paints and enamels, too, find a friend in Idaho White Pine. They flow on smoothly and cling tightly.



For exteriors or interiors, Idaho White Pine allows a beautiful long-lasting paint job that won't crack or peel because of faults in the wood.

tration of preservatives and fire-retardant compounds with usual methods of treatment.

But for all other recommended uses, Idaho White Pine will not deteriorate because of decay if sound principles of construction and reasonable maintenance standards are followed.

Gluing

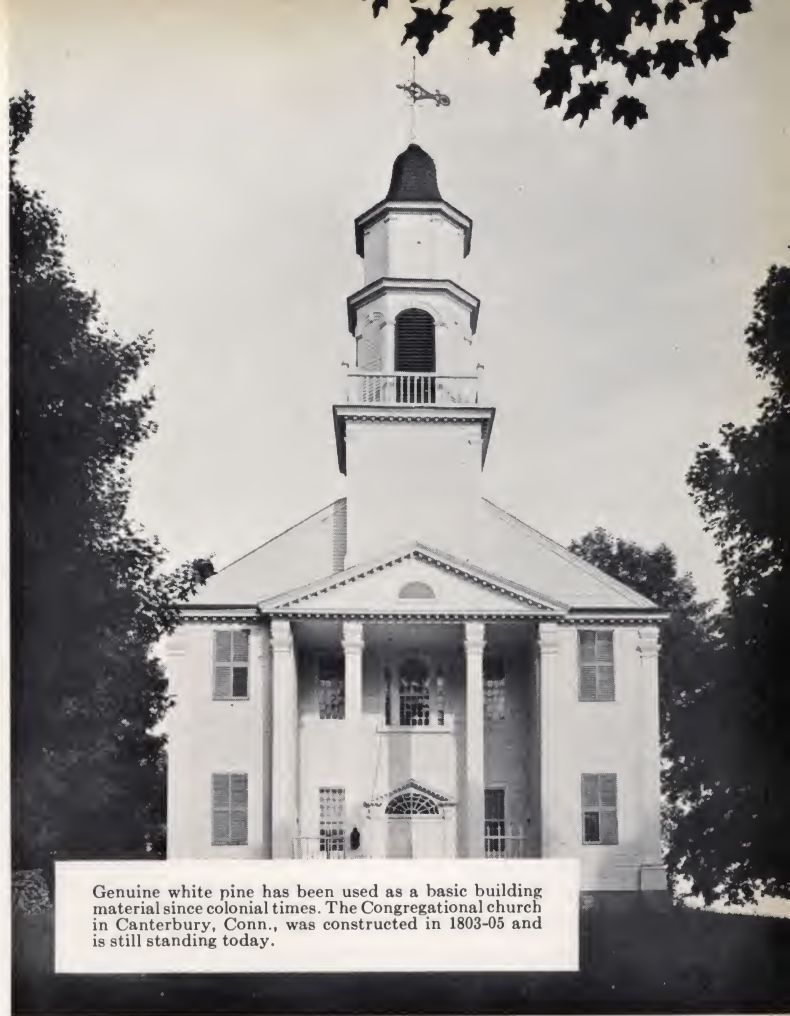
Idaho White Pine, on the basis of both laboratory and commercial experience, is grouped with woods given top rank in ease of gluing. It is admirably suited to all types of factory and shop use where glued-up construction is required.

Permanence

Durable Idaho White Pine will outlast the actual use life of the structure of which it is a part provided, of course, it is installed with attention to proper structural design and the completed building is given reasonable maintenance.

The finest testimonials to the durability of Idaho White Pine are the buildings erected by the early northern Idaho settlers—churches, stores, homes and public structures still well preserved and in daily use more than a century after their construction. Other well known installations of genuine white pine are the early colonial homes of New England like the historic Fairbanks House at Dedham, Mass., dating back to 1636.

The inherent fine quality of Idaho White Pine is apparent generations after its original use. Weathering



Genuine white pine has been used as a basic building material since colonial times. The Congregational church in Canterbury, Conn., was constructed in 1803-05 and is still standing today.



Ease of gluing of Idaho White Pine makes possible fine glued-up paneling installations such as this one in a \$75,000 model home.



White pine paneling installed in England in 1740 is even more beautiful now. (Photo courtesy Minneapolis Institute of Arts where period room is on display.)



As wall sheathing, Idaho White Pine furnishes insulation in addition to strength and rigidity.



Idaho White Pine is versatile. Here, as siding, it produces a beautiful and durable finish for the exterior of a small home.

the storms and suns of many climates year after year, it retains its original shape and size and takes on a dignity of ageless excellence.

Adaptability

Idaho White Pine is one of the most versatile softwoods in commercial use. For residential and light commercial framing, architectural woodwork, paneling, furniture, specialty uses and industrial purposes, there is no wood more eminently and easily adaptable without sacrifice of quality.

It has an extremely high recovery factor. Little if any Idaho White Pine is wasted in construction or wood-working use.

Economy

The versatility of Idaho White Pine is one of the paramount factors in its economy. High utilization means economy in woodworking or construction fields. The light weight of Idaho White Pine means easy handling—another saving in time, labor and shipping costs.

Cutting and fitting on the job site or in the wood-working plant are speeded, loss through imperfect manufacture lessened and service life of equipment lengthened by the excellent working properties of Idaho White Pine.

Insulation

In wood, relative efficiency as insulation against heat and cold varies inversely with the specific gravity. Because of its low density, the thermal conductivity of Idaho White Pine is extremely low and its insulation value correspondingly high. It becomes a bonus quality when Idaho White Pine is used as sheathing, roof boards, sub-flooring, paneling, sash, doors and siding—all widespread uses of Idaho White Pine.

Other Characteristics

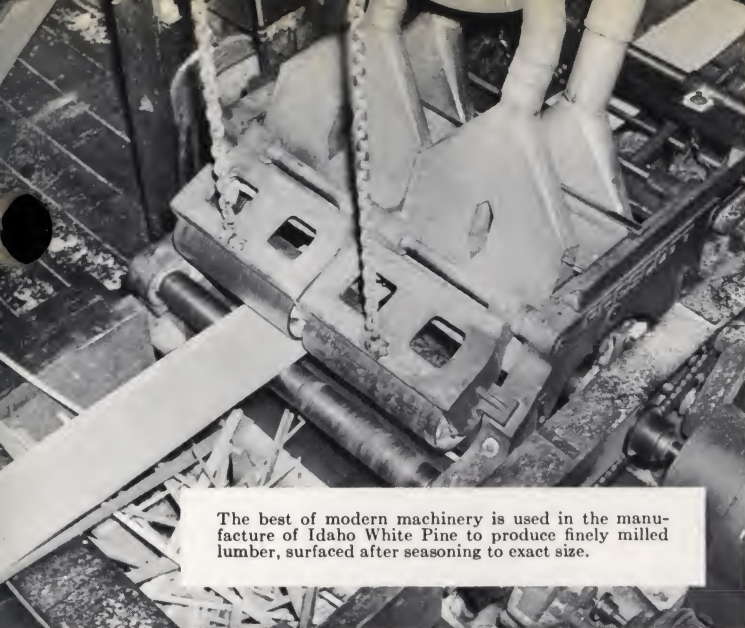
Idaho White Pine is practically odorless and tasteless and is comparatively free from heart shake, resin and pitch pockets.



Another example of Idaho White Pine's versatility. Fine knotty pine furniture, intricately worked and highly finished, is manufactured by Drexel.



Permanence of genuine white pine is illustrated in the Gay Mansion, Suffield, Conn., built in 1795 and still in use today.



The best of modern machinery is used in the manufacture of Idaho White Pine to produce finely milled lumber, surfaced after seasoning to exact size.



Up-to-date lift trucks and straddle bugs speed economical handling in package units at Idaho White Pine mills.

The Manufacture of IDAHO WHITE PINE

The inherent quality of Idaho (genuine) White Pine has always justified the high standards employed in its manufacture. For many years this lumber and the species with which it is associated have occupied an enviable position in lumber markets because of the close attention given to seasoning, milling and grading. Particularly is this true of Idaho White Pine. The mills are equipped with modern machinery and the methods employed throughout the entire manufacturing processes are designed so that the lumber will be furnished in a condition commensurate with its high natural quality.

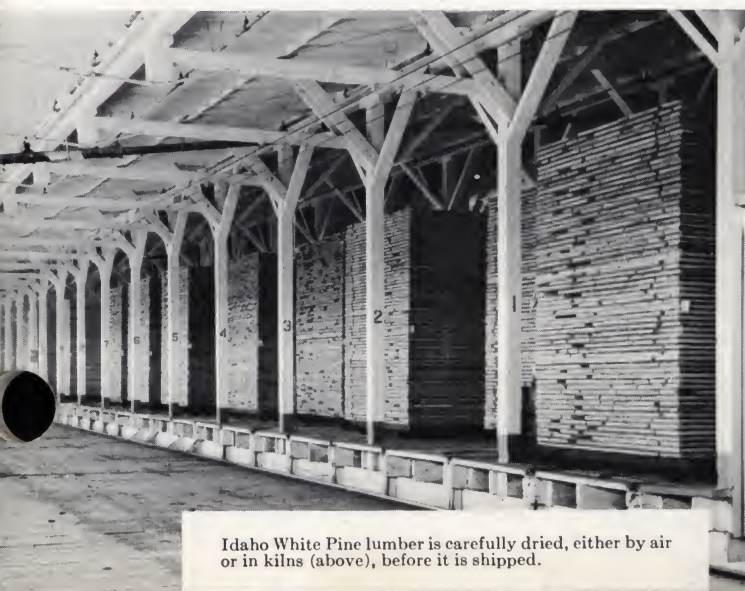
Seasoning

Idaho White Pine is shipped well seasoned, either by air or kiln drying. The manufacturers have kept pace with all developments in the seasoning field and recognize the importance of furnishing lumber suitable to the needs of the consumer.

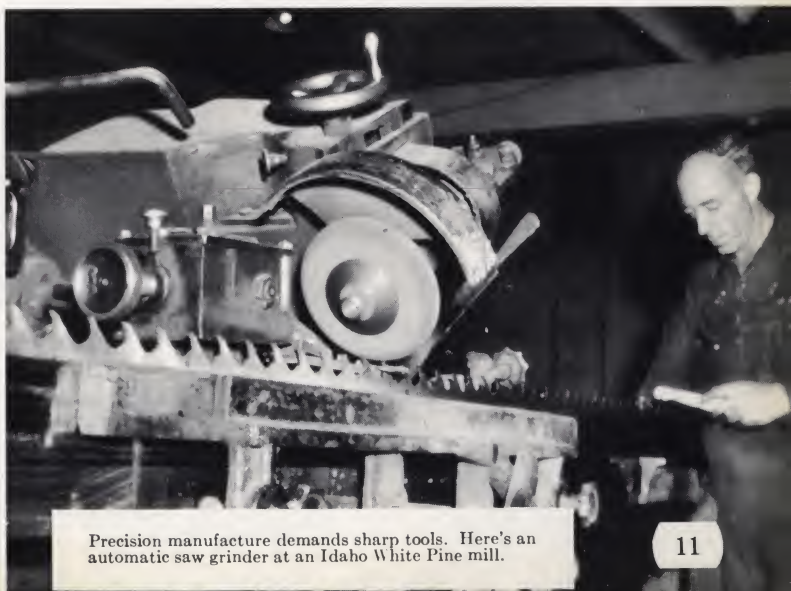
The mills, through their regional organization—the Western Pine Association—are constantly seeking better and faster methods of seasoning lumber. The Association's laboratory conducts continuing studies on dry kiln operations and methods and the improvements derived therefrom are incorporated into mill practice.

Milling

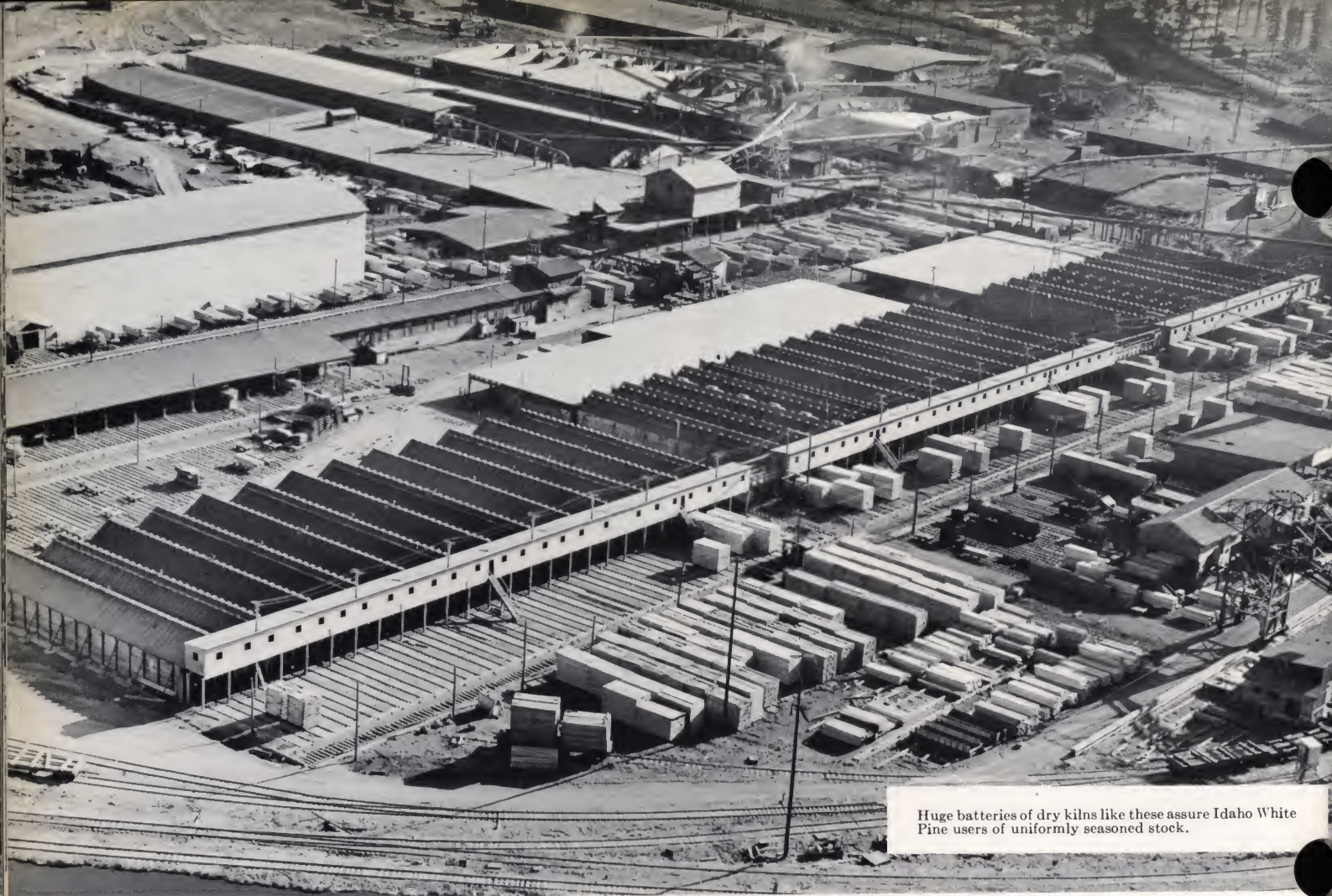
The naturally soft, even texture and uniformly straight grain of Idaho White Pine permit unexcelled millwork. After dressing, the lumber has a smooth satiny surface. It is worked to standard sizes and patterns *after seasoning*—*after* the normal shrinkage in drying has taken place. At member mills of the Western Pine Association, the dimensions, surfacing and general appearance of all finished material are currently checked by Association inspectors at the time monthly grade inspections are made at each plant. Shipments of Idaho White Pine, an exceptionally well manufactured product, are uniform in grade, size and general appearance.



Idaho White Pine lumber is carefully dried, either by air or in kilns (above), before it is shipped.



Precision manufacture demands sharp tools. Here's an automatic saw grinder at an Idaho White Pine mill.



Huge batteries of dry kilns like these assure Idaho White Pine users of uniformly seasoned stock.

Grading

Please turn to Grading section on page 23.

Identified Lumber



This seal is the trademark insignia of the Western Pine Association.

The distinctive and well-known species

mark, **IWP**, is registered in the U. S. Patent Office. These marks are imprinted on Idaho White Pine to permit easy identification of lumber manufactured under Association inspection and according to its high standards of seasoning, milling and grading. Uniformity of products from widely separated mills is maintained through the constant supervision the member mills receive from the Association's Bureau of Grades.

Marking of lumber by grade is done upon request at any mill manufacturing Idaho White Pine. Member mills of the Association can also forward a "Shipper's Manifest of Car Contents" in the car to identify by species, grades and sizes the amounts and exact descriptions of all items.



Stacking and unstacking of air-dried lumber is made easy with machine driven piling machines.

Building and Industrial Uses of

IDAHO WHITE PINE

A Genuine White Pine

THE SELECTION of a given material for a specific purpose should be based not upon its first-glance sales appeal, its immediate cost or its momentary availability but upon its actual long-run usefulness, economy and availability to accomplish the task assigned. This demands a basic understanding of the physical and mechanical properties of the material itself, a knowledge of the job it is expected to do and, most important, an acquaintance with the history of the material's performance under actual use conditions.

Usefulness is of paramount consideration, for the actual service and ease of application rendered by a given material will quickly be demonstrated during construction. Long-range economy is equally important for the durability of any material, hidden perhaps at the outset, will become apparent in the normal shake-down period of a few seasons. From then on, the required maintenance is a source of pleasure or condemnation for the property owner. Availability on a continuing basis through the foreseeable future is economically important to dealer and user alike.

But assurance that a given material will support, in strict practice, its asserted merits is vital, for without it manufacturer's claims are, at best, accepted with reserve. Discussion on preceding pages has listed the properties of Idaho White Pine, a genuine white pine and one





Architecturally adaptable to any exterior styling, easily nailed without splitting and readily painted, Idaho White Pine siding shown here and on preceding page is the finest siding material obtainable.



For barn siding, too, Idaho White Pine is durable, easy to apply and attractive.

of the premier durable softwoods of the world. In the following pages are covered the major uses for Idaho White Pine, detailed requirements for each use and pictorial demonstrations of actual installations, illustrating why Idaho White Pine is one of the finest building materials obtainable.

Siding

Good siding should serve two purposes. Protection against weather is obviously essential but attractive architectural appearance is important to pride of ownership. Good siding, then, should have the use values of weather resistance, dimensional stability, freedom from splitting tendencies, insulation, paintability, easy workability and lack of massed pitch, gum or resin. Its architectural worth must lie in an inherent adaptability to wide ranges of styles.

The properties of fine Idaho (genuine) White Pine fill each requirement fully. From the discovery and first use of genuine white pine more than three centuries ago right down to the present—through many architectural eras—it has been a demanded, standard wood material for all types of housing, without peer in utility, long-range economy and satisfactory service.

Economy Siding

Through the medium of an effective, lasting knot sealer developed by the Western Pine Association's Research Laboratory, siding manufactured of common grade lumber is now being produced and used in large quantities.

The new sealer, called WP-578 and formulated by more than 70 paint and varnish manufacturers across the nation, completely halts the bleeding of natural pine



Economy siding manufactured from common grade lumber and sealed with WP-578 before painting has all the fine appearance long-lasting qualities of clear grades.



Idaho White Pine subflooring is dimensionally stable, accurately sized and easily nailed to form a smooth, consistent surface for flooring.

resins through paint for the normal span of time between paintings, preventing paint failures due to resin leaching. By laboratory test and commercial experience, WP-578 has been proven the outstanding sealer on the market. It is available at retail lumber dealers and paint stores everywhere.

Economy Siding is run from grades of Colonial, Sterling and Standard stock and is available in a wide variety of standard patterns and sizes at most mills producing Idaho White Pine lumber. With WP-578 applied to knots *before* painting, Economy Siding of Idaho White Pine stands any test of durability or appearance.

Sheathing

Primary sheathing requirements are good insulation, strength for framing stiffness and high nailability. Wood sheathing material must, of course, include the standard characteristics of good lumber—dimensional stability, ready workability, firm knots, smooth milling and accurate sizes.

Sheathing of sturdy Idaho White Pine provides a superior wood insulation, strength coupled with light weight and exceptional nailing properties in addition to the general properties of fine lumber. It is a universally accepted sheathing material.

Subflooring

Subflooring serves the same purposes as sheathing, giving insulation, stiffness and smooth, uniform nailing surfaces to the structure. The lumber should be well and smoothly manufactured, be dimensionally stable, possess good strength in bending for its weight, take nails easily without splitting and be of low density. From the standpoint of construction cost, it should be easily workable.

The same factors which contribute to the value of well-manufactured Idaho White Pine for sheathing material constitute the reasons why it has long been used for subflooring.



Furnishing stiffness, strength and insulation, sheathing of Idaho White Pine has long been a standard for large and small houses alike.



Sheathing and subflooring of Idaho White Pine were used in this North Dakota grain elevator.



Roof decking of Idaho White Pine is strong, well manufactured, accurately milled and grips nails well to provide a superior base for shingles.

Roof Decking

The primary purpose of roof decking is to supply the necessary foundation for the roofing. It should also contribute to the insulation and stiffness of the structure.

Lumber for roof decking should be well-milled after seasoning, work easily, take nails without splitting and be strong for its weight—all inherent characteristics of stout Idaho White Pine.

Concrete Forms

Concrete forms are a dual purpose construction material. Used to mould concrete, they are then applied as subflooring or sheathing.

Requirements for either use are similar—dimensional stability so the lumber will not become misshapen after temporary juncture with wet cement, smooth, flat milling so it will provide an even concrete face and consistent level surfaces for application of siding or flooring and high nailing qualities. The effect of weight on working and erection time is important.

Versatile Idaho White Pine, with a low shrinkage and

swelling coefficient, absence of splitting tendency and light weight, is an ideal wood for concrete forms and their later permanent use in the finished structure.

Paneling

Excellence in line and contour, smoothness of surface and the best in workmanship are the appearance requisites in fine paneling, which gives any room its basic style. Design in all cases is important but, in common with all interior finish, natural properties and characteristics of the wood are a very real element in producing a given atmosphere.

Technically, the wood must be of high dimensional stability, easy to finish with paint, enamels or stains, and possess superior nailing properties.

Beautiful Idaho White Pine has a tradition of wide-spread use for interior paneling in homes, clubs, public buildings and churches. Knotty or clear, stained or enameled, it has been an established paneling material for nearly a century. A wide variety of standard and special patterns makes it adaptable for any interior decoration scheme from colonial to contemporary.



For concrete forms, Idaho White Pine insures tightly fitting joints, smooth milling and an ability to keep its shape under variable moisture conditions.



Beautiful Idaho White Pine is easily shaped into a vast range of cabinet work articles. And it's dimensionally stable and easily nailed—won't split or lose its true lines after installation.

Cabinet Work

Cabinet work, as distinguished from woodwork, involves a certain amount of hand joinery. It includes the manufacture of permanent furniture or built-ins such as book cases, dressing tables, linen cases, medicine and telephone cabinets, cupboards, china closets, breakfast nooks, ironing boards, broom closets, laundry chutes, flour and sugar bins and all types of shelving. Generally, cabinet work must present a satisfactory appearance and all moving parts must operate easily and quietly.

A soft, uniformly textured wood is peculiarly adapted to cabinet work for it is easily shaped, permitting excellent workmanship, smooth surfaces and beauty in line and contour. Requiring precise fittings, cabinet wood must be dimensionally stable under service conditions, able to take finishes well, be light in weight, rank high in ability to take nails, screws and other fastenings and be readily glueable.

The natural properties of attractive Idaho White Pine—and its versatility and adaptability—fit it perfectly for all cabinet work requirements. It has a long history of successful use.



Excellence of manufacture, ability to stay in place and beauty of texture and appearance make Idaho White Pine perfect for paneling and cabinet work.



The easy adaptability of Idaho White Pine to the wide variety of finishes and color tones is just one of the many reasons why it's so popular for handsome paneling.



Built-in cabinet work and woodwork demand beauty and serviceability. Idaho White Pine produces both and its ability to take and hold paint enables an installation like this.



There's classic beauty in enameled woodwork. And Idaho White Pine, run to precise patterns and able to hold its shape, is the best wood for it.



True fitting cabinet doors are a must in the kitchen. With Idaho White Pine, the problem is solved.



Exterior finish of Idaho White Pine produces the smart, clean, attractive appearance of this door, shutters, columns and siding.

Interior Finish and Woodwork

The field of woodwork embraces a quantity of different products including mouldings, window and door casings, mantels, stairs, base boards and many other items of interior trim.

Basically, interior trim is manufactured to be attractive—to carry through a decorative theme. It must, of necessity, be enduring as well as pleasing to the eye. Design and workmanship, then, must be matched by inherent quality.

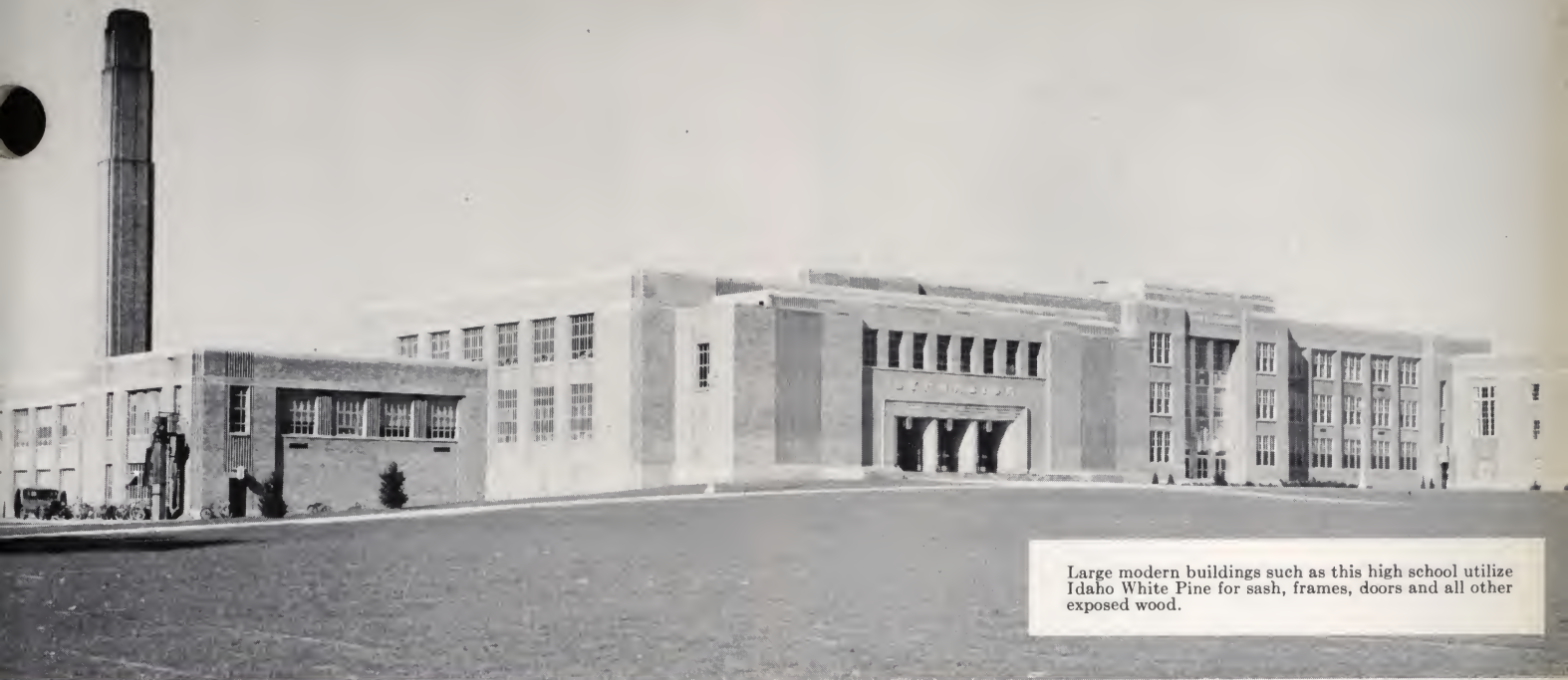
As in paneling or cabinet work, the material must be easily worked to sharp, detailed surfaces and contours which will not warp, split or check in service. It must be adaptable to paints, enamels and stains, take fastenings without splitting, glue well, have a pleasing grain appearance and stay in place.

Again, traditional Idaho White Pine is a premier wood in all respects. It has long been a synonym for ideal woodwork material.

Exterior Finish

Exterior trim, cornices, window and door trim, mouldings, shutters, porch and patio material, and similar wood products serve largely to improve the appearance of the exterior design of a building. In most cases, however, the part is subject to weather so that weather resistance is a factor equal to shape and design.

Dimensional stability under trying conditions, beauty of line and contour, ability to take and hold paint well, good nailing properties, freedom from excessive pitch which may work to the surface under sunlight, absence



Large modern buildings such as this high school utilize Idaho White Pine for sash, frames, doors and all other exposed wood.

of grain raising tendencies and easy workability are primary requirements.

The vast quantities of long-lasting handsome Idaho White Pine which have gone and are going into exterior finish products constitute an unreserved recommendation for the wood.

Sash and Doors

Of all the component parts of a structure, window sash and doors take the most day-in and day-out wear and tear. Both are movable, either on hinges or slides, and both are subject to wide interior and exterior differences in temperature and atmospheric moisture operating on two sides of a single thickness of material. And both must add to design and appearance.

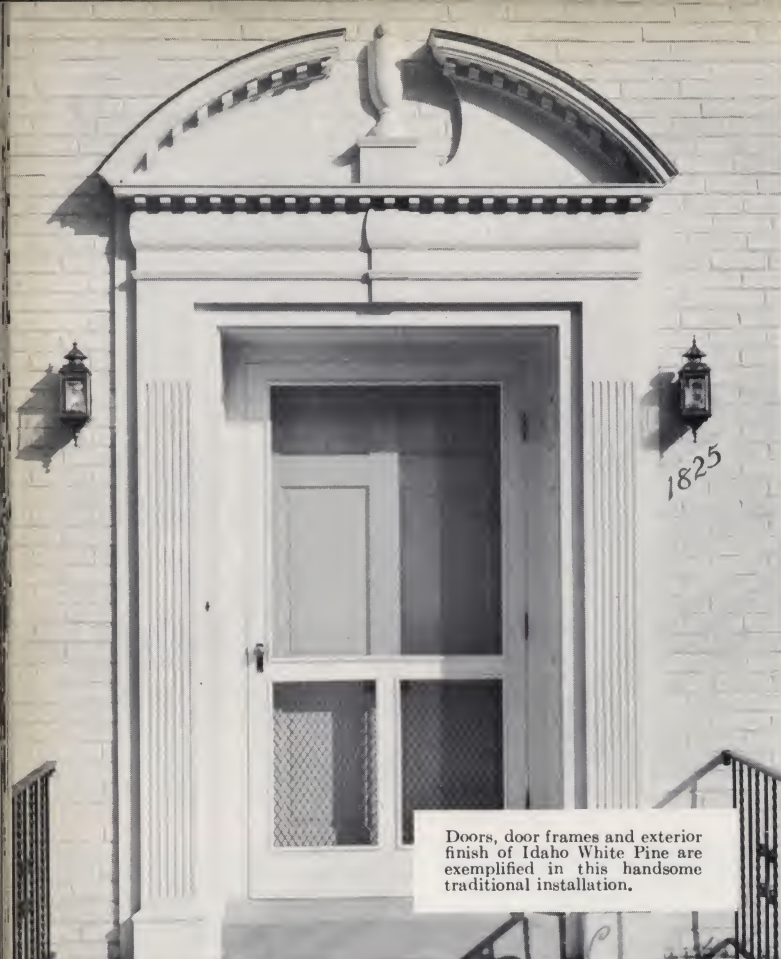
Serviceability and appearance requirements, therefore, include all of the properties of all other wood building materials combined into just one. The wood must be light in weight for ease of operation, strong enough to resist shocks and jars, dimensionally stable to prevent sticking and rattling, a good insulator, resistant to the elements, free from splitting and slivering tendencies and able to take and hold glue as well as paint finishes.

It must be easily worked to a broad range of pattern variations which will stand up under hard usage and it must be architecturally adaptable to special designs.

There is no better wood than beautiful Idaho White Pine for the exacting requirements of sash and doors. Stable under wetting and drying conditions, neither is it affected by temperature changes which cause materials other than wood to expand and contract and result in rattling or binding windows and doors.



Sash and doors take a lot of daily wear and tear. Built of Idaho White Pine, they'll keep their shape and take and hold any finish.



Doors, door frames and exterior finish of Idaho White Pine are exemplified in this handsome traditional installation.



This delightful example of Idaho White Pine window frames and sash shows one of the wide range of styles available in stock or special sizes.

Window and Door Frames

The same general qualifications for sash and door materials hold true for window and door frames. Although stationary, frames must absorb shocks and jars of moving parts and are susceptible to the same forces, in lesser degree.

All of the properties of sturdy Idaho White Pine which make it a superior material for sash and doors apply in equal measure to the manufacture of window and door frames. It has been a standard material for many years.

Furniture

Pine furniture in knotty traditional styles has been an inseparable part of American culture since Plymouth Rock. More recently, clean-lined, immaculate modern patterns have required light, easily-finished clear pine.

For either, Idaho White Pine—easily worked, readily fastened and dimensionally stable—is a superior soft-wood furniture material. Its small, sound knots and delicate grain lend an unobtrusive but distinctive warmth to colonial designs. Its uniform cell structure and adaptability to the host of modern light-toned finish treatments produce the sharp detail and bright colors of contemporary stylings.

For the manufacturer, the durability, high recovery factor and easy workability of Idaho White Pine make it an economical material to use. To the customer, finished pine furniture means appearance with economy. Unpainted pine furniture, more economical still, requires no special skill to finish.

For painted lawn furniture, too, Idaho White Pine is



Durability, easy workability and high recovery factor of Idaho White Pine make it a favorite of furniture makers. Here's a classic example by Drexel.

durable, easy to fabricate and dimensionally stable. Low in resin content, it takes and holds paint well, important under outdoor conditions.

Foundry and Casting Patterns

The art of pattern making is extremely exacting. Probably no other industrial or commercial activity demands more careful selection of the wood to be used.

Of vital importance are the abilities of the wood to be accurately fashioned and to retain its shape in service. Next, a pattern wood should take nails and screws without splitting and glue up well.

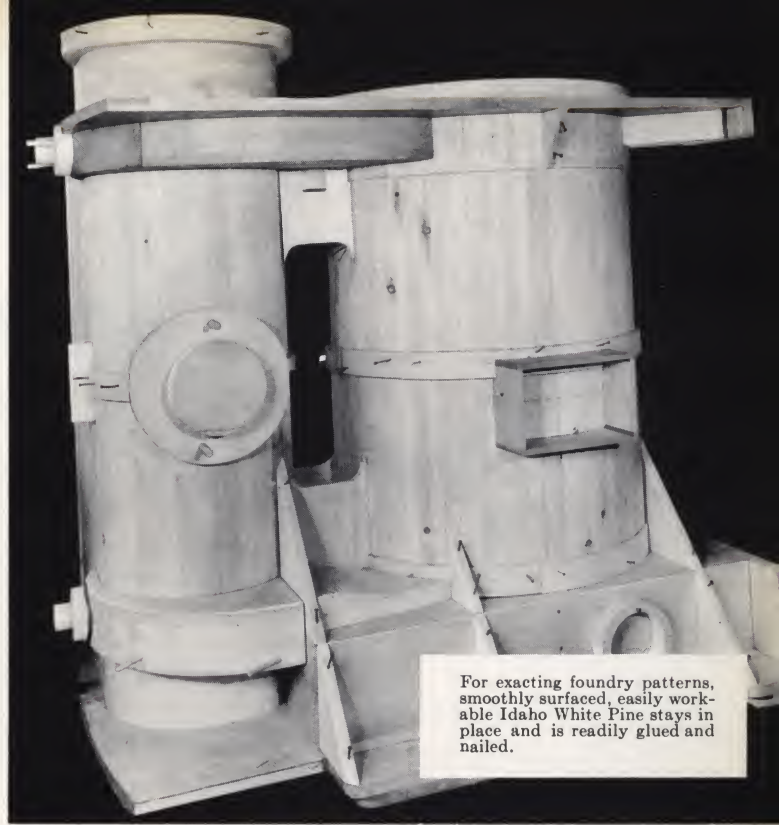
It should be light in weight yet sufficiently hard to withstand incidental marring and denting actions.

Idaho White Pine is one of the few woods commercially available which meets the pattern maker's needs. It is used consistently and in volume throughout the industrial United States. The pattern maker's historic preference for Idaho White Pine is also one of the finest testimonials to its all-around qualifications for other and less precise purposes.

Lath

Lath should be easily applied and should cause no cracking, ridging or discoloration of plaster. The wood should therefore be straight grained, light in weight, easily cut and fitted, and nailed readily without splitting. It should be low in shrinkage and precisely manufactured. Light color and freedom from excessive pitch are also important.

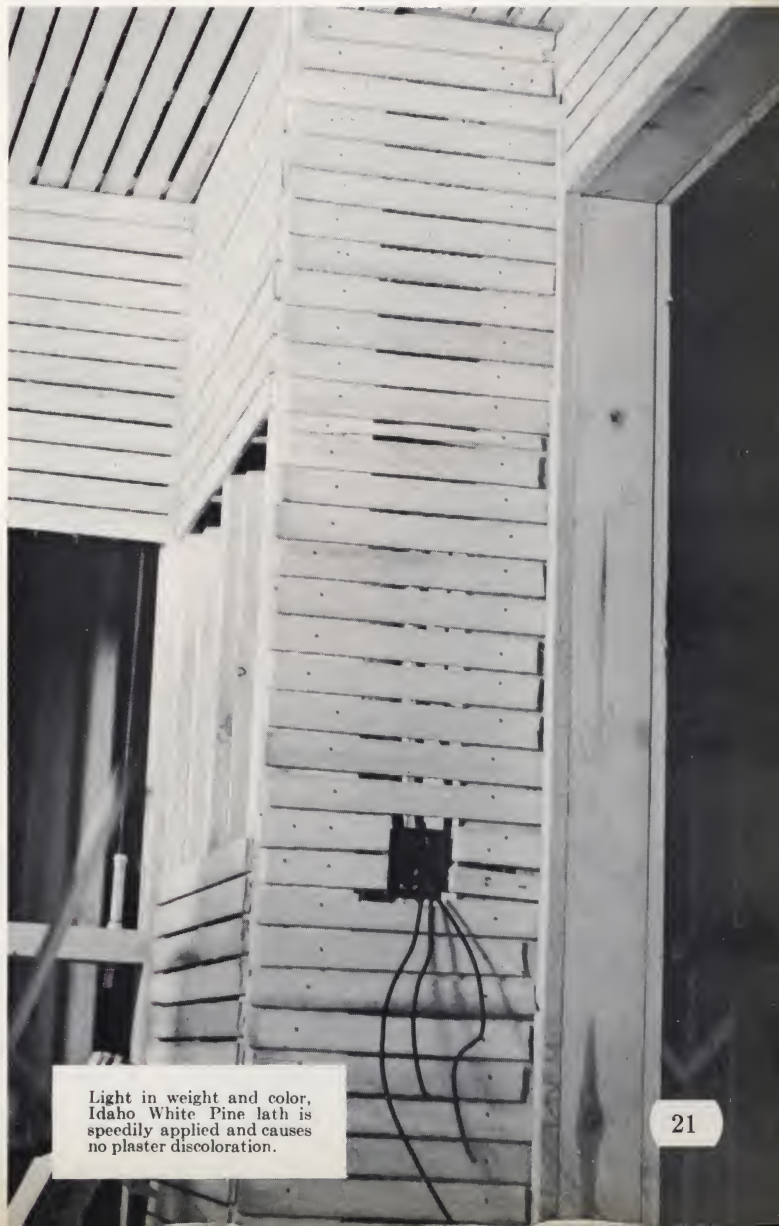
Idaho White Pine is an excellent wood in all respects for lath.



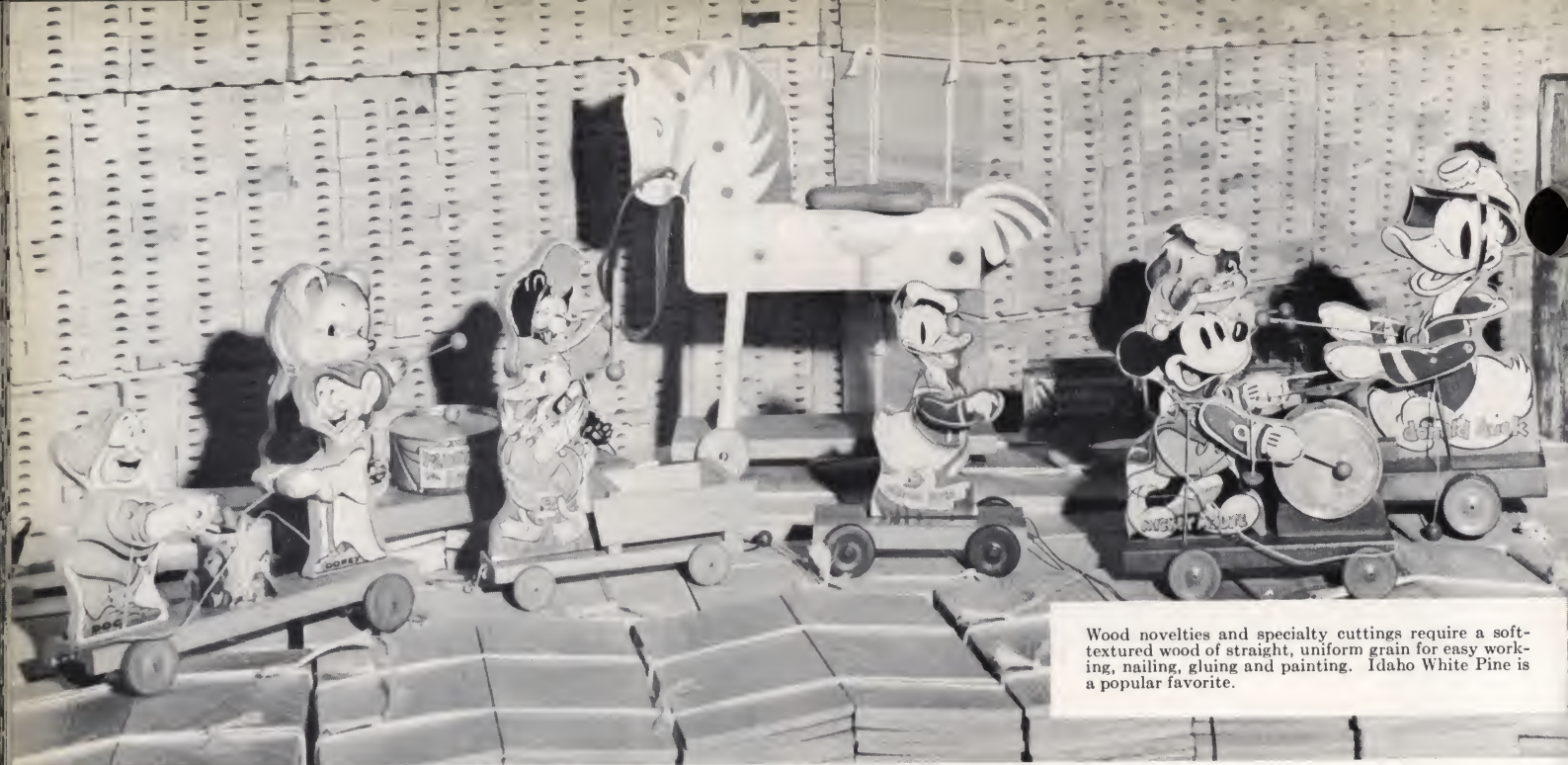
For exacting foundry patterns, smoothly surfaced, easily workable Idaho White Pine stays in place and is readily glued and nailed.



Pattern makers have long preferred Idaho White Pine for perfect patterns.



Light in weight and color, Idaho White Pine lath is speedily applied and causes no plaster discoloration.



Wood novelties and specialty cuttings require a soft-textured wood of straight, uniform grain for easy working, nailing, gluing and painting. Idaho White Pine is a popular favorite.



Light but strong and easily nailed without splitting, Idaho White Pine is manufactured into box shook for all types of foodstuffs.

Wood Novelties and Specialty Cuttings

Toys such as embossed blocks, animals, wagons, boats, automobiles, etc., are usually manufactured in small sizes and painted, enameled or varnished.

Specialty cuttings—fence pickets, window shade slats and rollers, drawing boards, pastry boards, drain boards, turned table legs, softwood furniture, silk reels, organ pipes and numerous other industrial articles—are one piece or built-up cuttings of clear lumber.

Easy workability without splitting and slivering is mandatory in the wood to be used. It should be soft and even textured and usable with little waste. Lightness, absence of resin, paintability and dimensional stability are important.


Versatile Idaho White Pine has long been a preferred wood material for toys and specialties.

Box Shook and Cratings

A satisfactory shipping container should be constructed to provide maximum protection for the contents at a relatively low cost of fabrication and be light in weight in order to assure minimum transportation charges.

Box shook and crating should be manufactured from a wood which, in thin slats, is readily nailable without splitting, is easily worked, mills smoothly, lacks objectionable odor or taste, will stay in place, is available in quantity and is light in color so that printed trade and brand marks may be easily distinguished.

Idaho White Pine contains all the characteristics and is an established and favored material for wooden boxes and crating.



Grading of IDAHO WHITE PINE

A genuine White Pine

IDAHO WHITE PINE is graded under the rules of the Western Pine Association, which for more than a quarter of a century has been the recognized authority on the grading of the region's woods. Its Bureau of Grades is composed of highly trained inspectors who check the work of the plant graders each month, assuring the users of Idaho White Pine consistent standards from the mills, and affording a basis of value for each grade. Services of the Bureau of Grades are also available for reinspection when requested by either shipper or purchaser.

For customers who prefer grade-marked lumber, the mills can furnish properly identified Idaho White Pine lumber which, in addition to the Association grade and trade marks, carries the official species mark,

thus:

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The product of the Idaho White Pine log is segregated into a number of select, common and factory grades on the basis of similar properties such as appearance, strength and available cuttings. This provides a



measure of value for the range of the product and a means of specifying suitable material for a specific use. Although no one grade is designed for a single use, the individual grade classifications are adapted to definite purposes.

All softwood grading rules, as published by the several regional lumber associations, are based on the broad general provisions of the American Lumber Standards. However, there is considerable variation in the actual utility and value of the same designated grade in different species, due primarily to difference in inherent characteristics.

In general, only the highest and lowest grades in all softwood species may be said to be comparable on a use basis. Intermediate grades often vary substantially because of the different number of grades made and because of varying utility.

Idaho White Pine is classified into eight yard grades—three select and five common. Many other species

have three or four common grades. Thus for actual service, grades of the same designation in different species may not be comparable. This is an important factor when specifications are written since different grades must be specified if comparable utility and value are to be obtained.

Concise, informally written descriptions of Idaho White Pine grades are presented in the following pages, together with actual photographs of typical pieces—reproduced as clearly as photographic and lithographic processes allow—and a general non-technical explanation of each sample. The illustration of each grade serves only to indicate the typical appearance; no attempt is made to show every type which might appear in any one grade.

Idaho White Pine is always milled after seasoning, assuring the buyer of standard and consistent thicknesses and widths.

Select Grades

Select grades are the best pieces from the log and are either clear or characterized by small imperfections such as pin knots, small pitch streaks or pockets, minor season checks or other blemishes which do not prevent utilization of the stock as a finish material.

Idaho White Pine Selects are divided into three grades—Supreme, Choice and Quality. Appearance and nature of each imperfection determine the category for each individual piece.

Selects are regularly available in 4/4 (1"), 5/4 (1 1/4"), 6/4 (1 1/2") and 8/4 (2") thicknesses with 10/4 (2 1/2") to 16/4 (4") available on special order. Widths run 4" and wider and are usually specified up through 12". Wider widths are usually shipped random although they may be ordered 14", 16" and 18" and wider. Lengths in mixed length shipments are largely 8' to 16' with a small proportion of 6' and 18' and longer.

Available S2S, S4S or rough, it may also be ordered resawn, ripped to any size or run to any pattern.



Grades and Uses of IDAHO WHITE PINE

WESTERN PINE ASSOCIATION

Supreme Idaho White Pine

Supreme is the highest recognized grade of Idaho White Pine, and is practically perfect. Only the experienced grader is able to detect the minor defects that are found in occasional pieces which run to the low end of the grade and may contain one or two small pin knots, a small amount of very light localized pitch or tiny season checks.

Although lumber is graded from the better side, even backs of pieces in Supreme grade are of extremely high quality. To all practical purposes, the grade is clear.

Supreme Idaho White Pine is suitable for finishing work of the very highest class, including exterior and interior trim, siding, paneling, and enameled work. It is also used for special industrial purposes where virtually clear lumber in fairly large pieces is desired.

Examples of Supreme Idaho White Pine

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| No. 1. 1x8"-10' | Entirely free from defects. |
| No. 2. 1x8"-10' | Shows two pin knots. One near the end, the other near the center. |
| No. 3. 1x10"-10' | Shows a pin knot about 14" from end and another near center. |
| No. 4. 1x10"-10' | Has a perfect face. |
| No. 5. 1x10"-10' | Very light traces of pitch in center and near end. |
| No. 6. 1x12"-10' | A pin knot close to the end and light local pitch in center. |
| No. 7. 1x12"-10' | A small spot of torn grain, hardly visible, on one edge, otherwise perfect. |
| No. 8. 1x12"-10' | One inch of light brown stain at one end for two feet. |



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Supreme—Idaho White Pine



Choice Idaho White Pine

Choice Idaho White Pine is the second grade of finish lumber and is designed to provide a high grade paint finish wood. Many pieces of Choice have a Supreme face with backs of a slightly lower quality than admissible in the higher grade. Other pieces have a clear appearance but on closer examination may show a slightly torn grain, fine checks or possibly light pitch. Other minor defects include small, tight knots, or medium blue or brown stain covering not more than one-third of the face area. No serious combination of the minor imperfections is permissible in any one piece.

Choice is a highly serviceable grade for better exterior and interior finish, including casing, base, built-in fixtures, partition, wainscoting, cornices, door frames and porch details where the small amount of defects or blemishes can be easily and satisfactorily covered with paint or enamel.

Examples of Choice Idaho White Pine

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|------------------|---|
| No. 1. 1x8"-10' | Face. Three pin knots and light pitch.
Back. $\frac{3}{4}$ " of wane for 11" at one end, four pin knots well scattered and light pitch showing for half the length. |
| No. 2. 1x8"-10' | Face. Three slightly torn grain spots and one very small bark pocket.
Back. One pin knot and 1" of stain along the edge for half the length. |
| No. 3. 1x10"-10' | Face. Two inches of medium brown stain for 3' on edge at one end.
Back. Three inches brown stain on edge at one end and several light season checks for 3' at same end. |
| No. 4. 1x10"-10' | Face. Two pin knots and a narrow streak of pitch 5" long.
Back. Six scattered pin knots and two pitch seams, one at center and the other at the end. |
| No. 5. 1x10"-10' | Face. Three pin knots well scattered over half the board and one 2" end check.
Back. Four pin knots, a spot of rough milling and a 3" end check. |
| No. 6. 1x12"-10' | Face. One pin knot 3' from one end, and one not firmly set pin knot 1' from other end.
Back. A $\frac{7}{8}$ " black knot 3' from one end. At the other end two pin knots, one of which is not firmly set. |
| No. 7. 1x12"-10' | Face. Three pin knots and at one end a streak of rather heavy pitch $\frac{1}{2}$ " by 4" long.
Back. Eight pin knots, six of which are located within 3' of one end. |
| No. 8. 1x12"-10' | Face. Two pin knots and at one end one $\frac{5}{8}$ " knot.
Back. Two pin knots, and 5" of wane on edge. |

Grades and Uses of IDAHO WHITE PINE

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Choice — Idaho White Pine

Quality Idaho White Pine

Quality in the lowest grade of finish or select lumber. It is of fairly smooth appearance and is a good practical grade where a grade better than Common is desired. Belonging between the higher finish grades and Common and partaking somewhat of the nature of both, it retains its Select or Finish appearance as distinguished from Common.

Quality includes pieces showing a finish appearance on one side only, the back of the board at times showing either knots, pitch or wane, or a combination thereof; in such cases the face is correspondingly high. A type

often placed in this grade is a high line piece requiring a cut to eliminate a defect too serious to go into finish work.

Quality is suitable for lower cost interior trim, and for use in moderate or low cost houses. It can be used economically for purposes requiring shorter length clear lumber, or lumber of fairly good quality and is used for such purposes as window casing, cornice work, window and door frames, kitchen and pantry cupboards, shelving, mouldings and the like. It is an especially attractive grade for the small planing mill and works up into various articles of millwork with little waste.

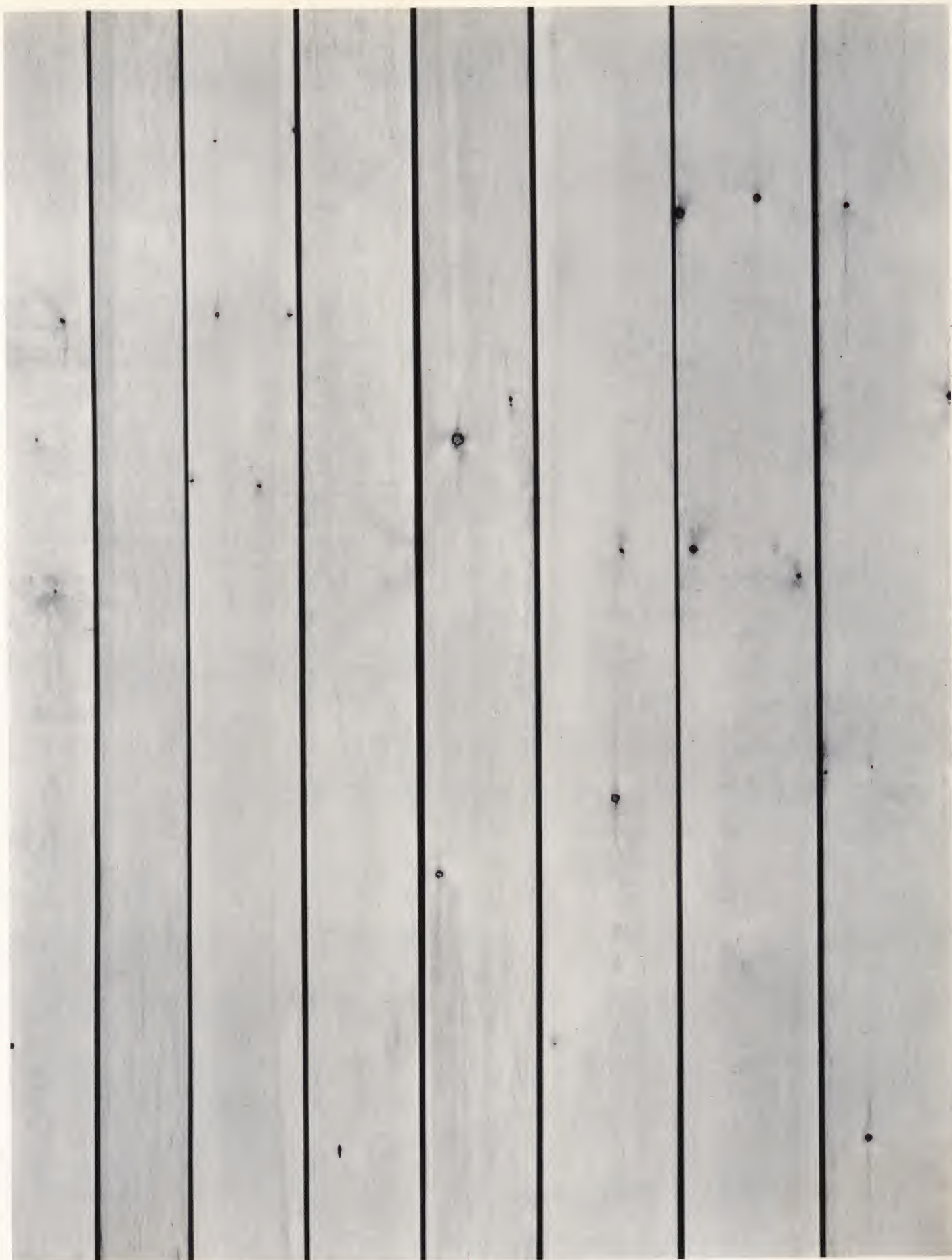
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Examples of Quality Idaho White Pine

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|------------------|---|
| No. 1. 1x8"-10' | Face. Four pin knots well scattered and two spots of torn grain.
Back. Two pin knots and one $\frac{3}{4}$ " and a 1" tight black knot. |
| No. 2. 1x8"-10' | Face. Light pitch for 8" at each end. Very high appearance.
Back. Four streaks of heavy pitch, all about 1" wide. One is 3' long, the others somewhat shorter. They are all well scattered. |
| No. 3. 1x10"-10' | Face. Six pin knots within 4' of one end.
Back. Six pin knots within 4' of end, one $\frac{5}{8}$ " knot, and one pin knot has broken out on edge in dressing. |
| No. 4. 1x10"-10' | Face. An open medium pitch pocket close to end, slightly torn grain on edge, a 3" tight end check and a light crossing stain in center.
Back. One $\frac{7}{8}$ " black knot 2' from end, torn grain in three places. |
| No. 5. 1x10"-10' | Face. Two small knots and one pin knot, small patch of rough milling. These defects well scattered.
Back. Same knot defects but shows more rough milling. |
| No. 6. 1x12"-10' | Face. One loose $\frac{3}{4}$ " knot 4' from end. Balance of board very high, showing two pin knots. A "cutting" piece.
Back. In addition to the loose knot shows three $\frac{5}{8}$ " tight knots. |
| No. 7. 1x12"-10' | Face. Two small, not firmly set knots on edge, one $\frac{5}{8}$ " and one pin knot, both tight.
Back. Three small knots, two of which are not firmly set and two other knots, one medium and one small. |
| No. 8. 1x12"-10' | Face. One $\frac{5}{8}$ " knot near end and a not firmly set pin knot near other end. Balance of board shows four pin knots well scattered and two short narrow streaks of pitch.
Back. Same knot defects and shows medium pitch along one edge. |

Grades and Uses of IDAHO WHITE PINE

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Quality — Idaho White Pine

Common Grades

Common grades come from that part of the log where the type of knots permit use of each piece as a whole. Knot sizes allowed in a given grade vary, depending on the width of the piece; wider pieces permit more numerous and larger knots.

In combination with knots are splits, shake, pitch pockets and wane or blemishes which may develop through manufacturing. Size and quality of the knots in combination with other characteristics determine the grade in which each piece is placed, consideration being given to width, length and thickness involved.

Most of the Idaho White Pine common grades are produced in 4/4 (1") thickness, 4" to 12" widths and 6' to 20' lengths and are shipped in specified widths and thicknesses, but some is available in 4/4 x 13" and wider and in 5/4 (1 1/4") and thicker. It may be ordered rough, S2S, or S4S and ripped to any size or run to any pattern.

Colonial Idaho White Pine

Colonial is the highest of the five grades into which Idaho White Pine Commons are segregated. Colonial contains pieces chiefly of the knot defect type. The knots are always sound, red or intergrown, smooth and are limited in size to slightly over 2" in diameter, depending upon the size of the piece. As a rule, knots average much smaller than 2" and are well distributed over the board.

Only pieces that show smooth dressing around the knots are admitted into Colonial. In pieces that contain smaller or fewer knots, very small pitch pockets or season checks or equivalent small blemishes may some-

times be found. Light stain extending over the face is permitted in otherwise high type pieces. When defects other than knots occur they are of a minor nature and do not affect the high quality of this best grade of common.

Usually knots in Colonial are round or oval in shape and seldom occur on the edges of the board.

Colonial Idaho White Pine is highly recommended for any purposes where sound and firmly set knots can be used and where exacting service is required. In many instances it is used as a finish lumber in moderately priced homes, both for exterior and interior work. It is especially in demand for stock window and door frames, for cornices, jambs, siding and cupboard shelving.

Colonial Idaho White Pine is beyond question the finest grade of common available today. It is widely used for Knotty Pine paneling, especially for installations where small, round, tight-knotted boards are preferred. Because of the knot uniformity in Colonial, practically no sorting is necessary to obtain material from the grade for this special use.

Examples of Colonial Idaho White Pine

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|------------------|---|
| No. 1. 1x8"-10' | Seventeen sound red knots, the two largest measuring 1" in diameter. |
| No. 2. 1x8"-10' | Sixteen perfect sound red knots varying in size from pin knots to 1" in diameter. |
| No. 3. 1x10"-10' | Four sound red knots 3/4" in diameter and 8 smaller knots all red and sound. In addition has 2 red knots 1 1/4" in diameter showing a small check in each. |
| No. 4. 1x10"-10' | Three red knots 1 1/4" in diameter, one of which shows a check across it. Three small and three pin knots all sound and red. |
| No. 5. 1x10"-10' | Two sound red knots 3/4" in size, 13 smaller knots and 2 very small, dry pitch pockets with slightly torn grain around two of the knots. |
| No. 6. 1x12"-10' | Five sound red knots 1" in diameter and four smaller knots. A very high No. 1. |
| No. 7. 1x12"-10' | Three red 1 1/2" knots, slightly checked, and 6 sound red knots from 1/2" to 1" in diameter. Knots are well scattered and appearance smooth. |
| No. 8. 1x12"-10' | There are a great many knots in this piece but they are all small, sound and tight and well distributed. One very small pitch pocket and two small season checks. |

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Grades and Uses of IDAHO WHITE PINE

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Colonial — Idaho White Pine

Sterling Idaho White Pine

Sterling is a very popular grade and represents a substantial percentage of the total production of Idaho White Pine. An all-around grade, it is suitable for all uses where a good grade of common is required, except those needing the very finest common, or Colonial grade. It permits the same defects as Colonial, though in greater degree.

In narrow widths, knots are generally limited to $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter but the average diameter is much smaller than the maximum allowed. Heart pith, pitch or slight traces of incipient decay and occasional spike or branch

knots are admissible in pieces falling in the lower end of the grade. Pitch pockets and season checks are to some degree more prominent and more numerous than in Colonial. Medium stain extending over the face is permissible if the board is otherwise of a high type of Sterling.

Sterling Idaho White Pine is an excellent grade of common and is used for top grade house sheathing, barn siding, dressed and matched flooring, ceiling, siding, shelving and for exterior parts of farm and factory buildings and economy homes.

Selected pieces are used extensively for Knotty Pine paneling when a larger knot type is preferred over the small, round knotted stock of Colonial.

Sterling is an ideal grade for economy siding which, when used with WP-578 Knot Sealer to halt leaching of knot resins through paint, stands any test of time or appearance.

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Examples of Sterling Idaho White Pine

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|------------------|---|
| No. 1. 1x8"-10' | Has a great number of knots, both red and black, all tight and $\frac{3}{4}$ " and less in diameter. |
| No. 2. 1x8"-10' | Shows six red knots from $1\frac{1}{4}$ " to $1\frac{3}{4}$ ", five of which show a check across them, and three pin knots. |
| No. 3. 1x10"-10' | This piece has two $\frac{3}{4}$ " knots, one of which is black and not firmly set. Three $1\frac{1}{2}$ " red checked knots and one $2\frac{1}{4}$ " sound red knot. |
| No. 4. 1x10"-10' | Shows numerous knots, all sound and red, the largest measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter. Reverse side shows a 4" checked branch knot, the check showing on face of board for 1". |
| No. 5. 1x10"-10' | Three $3\frac{1}{2}$ " branch knots and twelve smaller knots, all red and sound. Opposite side shows heart shake for 4'. |
| No. 6. 1x12"-10' | One red knot 2" in diameter with a check across it and four smaller sound red knots averaging $1\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter, three very small pitch pockets and two torn grain spots. |
| No. 7. 1x12"-10' | Shows a checked branch knot reaching the edge. The check is $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long and shows through the board. Has eleven other knots, all sound, red and small, and a spot about 6" square which has failed to dress smoothly. A high appearing board. |
| No. 8. 1x12"-10' | Four branch knots 3" in length and eighteen red knots from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $1\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter, 6" of heart pith at one end and a 10" season check in center. |

Grades and Uses of IDAHO WHITE PINE

WESTERN PINE ASSOCIATION



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Sterling — Idaho White Pine ·



Standard Idaho White Pine

Standard includes pieces having a wider range of defects, varying from the piece of an otherwise Colonial or Sterling type with a single defect which causes it to grade Standard, down to pieces showing numerous larger knots or boards with occasional knot holes.

A limited amount of heart shake and pitch may be found in low line pieces of Standard, provided they do not occur in serious combination with other defects. Any amount of blue stain is permissible in otherwise high quality pieces. A type frequently found in Standard is a piece with a Sterling face but showing several skips in dressing or cup splits on the back.

Generally speaking, the grade of Standard takes in much of the lower product of the log, is a good general use grade and is available in large volume.

Standard Idaho White Pine frequently substitutes for Sterling where relative cost is a governing factor without serious sacrifice in grade quality—in ceiling, siding, shelving, trim for summer cottages, etc. It is also utilized as a better grade for sheathing, sub-flooring, roof boards, etc. Standard is also used and recommended for boxes and crates.

Examples of Standard Idaho White Pine

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|------------------|--|
| No. 1. 1x8"-10' | Four red knots from $\frac{3}{4}$ " to $2\frac{1}{4}$ " in size, and one $1\frac{1}{4}$ " black knot and a 10" open season check showing through. Reverse side shows same knot defects and wane on both edges for 2' at end. |
| No. 2. 1x8"-10' | Three 1" unsound knots and thirteen sound knots ranging in size from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". On edge at one end is a $\frac{1}{2}$ " knot hole. Brown stain at one end for 4'. |
| No. 3. 1x10"-10' | Eight medium knots and one branch knot 2" wide and 5" long. All the knots are red and three of them are checked. In addition three spots of torn grain. |
| No. 4. 1x10"-10' | In addition to numerous smaller red knots has three branch knots 5" long. One of these branch knots is checked, and part of same knot is broken out in dressing. |
| No. 5. 1x10"-10' | Three black knots, the largest measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. Near end a $\frac{3}{4}$ " knot hole. Blue stain for half the length. |
| No. 6. 1x12"-10' | Eleven red knots from $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 2" in size and two badly checked red knots $2\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter. In addition two slight skips in dressing. |
| No. 7. 1x12"-10' | Three red knots 3" in size and nine smaller red knots. Shows shake in both ends and a 16" season check in center. |
| No. 8. 1x12"-10' | One end shows 3' containing firm red rot 9" wide. Knot defects of a Sterling. Reverse side shows slightly more rot and a few season checks. |

Grades and Uses of IDAHO WHITE PINE

WESTERN PINE ASSOCIATION



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Standard — Idaho White Pine



Utility Idaho White Pine

The general appearance of part of Utility grade is coarse due to the inclusion of large knots. Other types of pieces may show worm holes, knot holes, red rot, splits, wane or excessive heart shake. Usually, however, the grade contains a fair proportion of higher appearing stock which would grade Standard or Sterling were it not for some single defect that places it in Utility. The allowance in Utility of very coarse defects may cause some waste when it is used for certain purposes. No broken or untrimmed pieces, though, are allowed.

Utility Idaho White Pine is used as a very inexpensive lining lumber in residential construction. It is an important grade to box factories for boxing and crating. While waste develops in cutting out the defective portions of the lumber, the grade will produce good serviceable cuttings for different kinds of boxes and crates.

It is also used in industries as a temporary construction material or in places where poor appearance will not detract from its serviceability.

Examples of Utility Idaho White Pine

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| No. 1. 1x8"-10' | Has the knot defects of a Sterling but is excessively shaky. |
| No. 2. 1x8"-10' | Has a loose knot and rot stain at one end and a 2" knot hole on edge. Other end has shake, and three red knots scattered along piece. |
| No. 3. 1x10"-10' | Scattered over the face are five black knots, one of which is loose. One-third of the board shows red rot streaks varying from firm to soft, the balance shows heavy stain and two 1/2" knot holes on edge. |
| No. 4. 1x10"-10' | In addition to other knots has four large branch knots which materially weakens the piece and gives it a coarse appearance. One of these branch knots is broken. |
| No. 5. 1x10"-10' | Scattered over the face are four black knots averaging 1 1/4" in size. Two of these knots are loose. Shows five season checks 8" long. |
| No. 6. 1x12"-10' | Heart shake full length of the board and two 10" branch knots. |
| No. 7. 1x12"-10' | Has five unsound knots scattered over the face. A 1" knot hole near the edge and some red rot. |
| No. 8. 1x12"-10' | A 2" knot hole on one edge and a 1" knot hole on the other. A 3' split in one end, and a half dozen knots both red and black up to 2" in diameter. |

Grades and Uses of IDAHO WHITE PINE

WESTERN PINE ASSOCIATION



Utility — Idaho White Pine



Industrial Idaho White Pine

Industrial is the lowest of the common grades and may contain all of the defects found in the species so long as the piece is of usable size and quality. The defects are generally the same as in Utility but in more serious combination or in greater degree.

Normal usage for Industrial is in temporary or low cost construction, dunnage and grain doors. It also may be ripped to narrow widths or cross cut to shorter lengths to produce smaller pieces of higher quality.

Examples of Industrial Idaho White Pine

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| No. 1. 1x8"-10' | Three knot holes and is very badly shattered full length. |
| No. 2. 1x8"-10' | Soft rot full length but good nailing edges. |
| No. 3. 1x10"-10' | Three inches of soft rot in center nearly full length. Edges are sound. |
| No. 4. 1x10"-10' | An excessive amount of rot. |
| No. 5. 1x10"-10' | Excepting 2' of one end has good nailing edges, but shows a great deal of rot on the balance of the board varying from firm to very soft. |
| No. 6. 1x12"-10' | Shows seven unsound knots and considerable red rot. |
| No. 7. 1x12"-10' | Has seven unsound knots and considerable soft rot over one-half of the board. |
| No. 8. 1x12"-10' | Has a 16" broken branch knot and a great deal of shake. |

Grades and Uses of IDAHO WHITE PINE

WESTERN PINE ASSOCIATION



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Industrial — Idaho White Pine

Bevel Siding

Bevel Siding is run from Select grades of Idaho White Pine and is graded from the face side only. The thick edge is considered part of the face. Defects on the thin side of the face which will cover when laid are not given the same consideration as others. It is assumed that $\frac{3}{4}$ " will be covered in 4" siding, 1" in 6" siding and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in siding wider than 6".

Bevel Siding in all grades consists of 1" lumber surfaced on four sides and resawn diagonally, the thin edge of the resawn pieces measuring $\frac{3}{16}$ " and the thick edge $\frac{7}{16}$ " in nominal 4", 5" and 6" widths. Finished widths are $\frac{1}{2}$ " less than nominal widths.

Shipments of Bevel Siding may contain even and odd lengths in multiples of 6" and are in lengths of 9' and longer although 20 per cent of 3' to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ' is permissible. All stock is tied in bundles.

Wider widths are known as Colonial or Bungalow Siding and are usually resawn from $5\frac{1}{4}$ or $6\frac{1}{4}$ lumber.



Grades and Uses of IDAHO WHITE PINE

WESTERN PINE ASSOCIATION

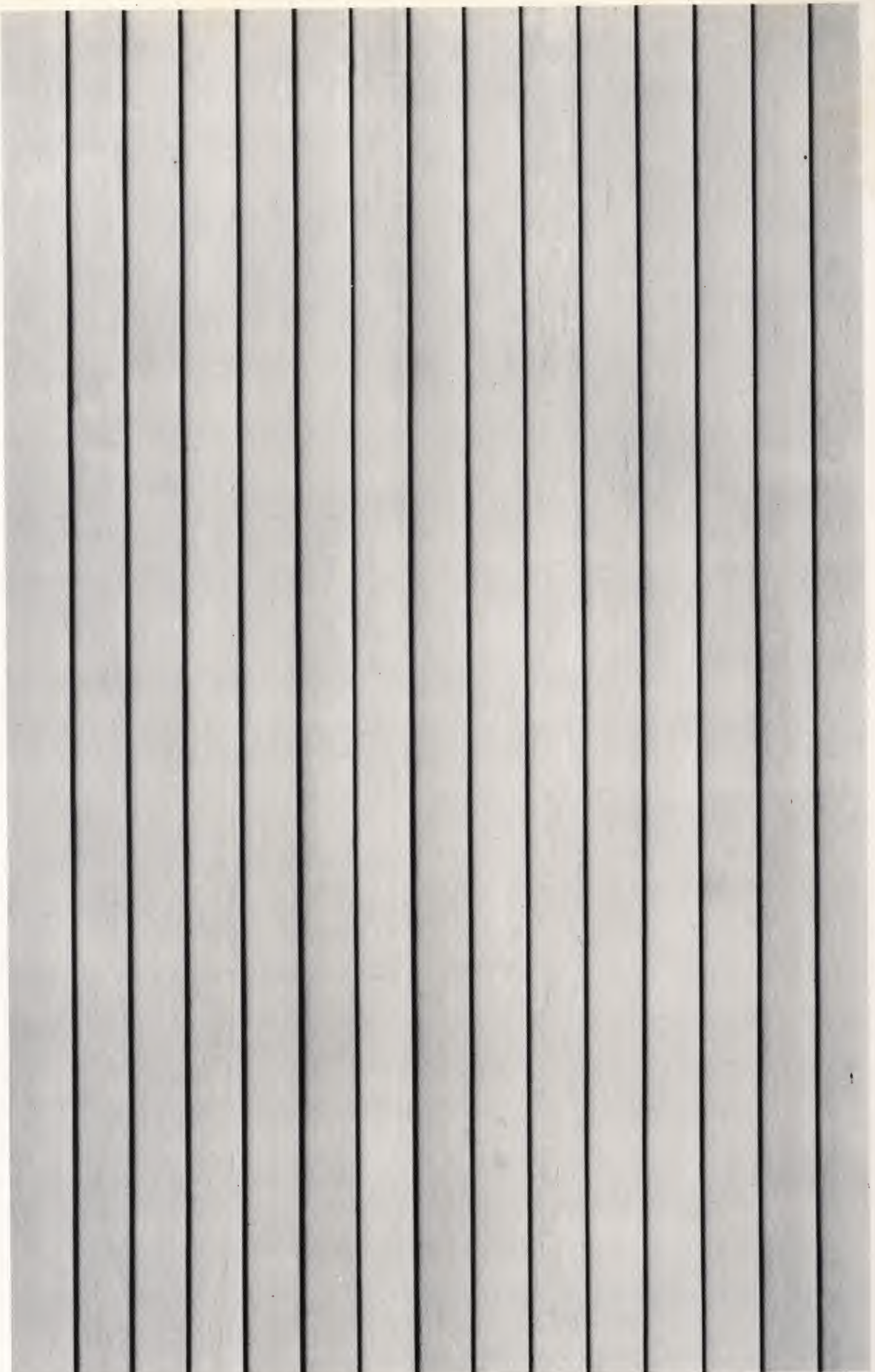
Supreme Bevel Siding—Idaho White Pine

Supreme Siding is the highest grade of siding made and is unsurpassed in either appearance or quality. It insures an extremely smooth painting surface since the greater part of it is practically without even minor blemishes and the general appearance of the grade is clear.

The very small permissible defects include one or two small or pin knots, light stain or slightly torn grain or a very small dry pitch pocket that does not go through the piece.

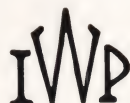
Examples of $\frac{1}{2}$ x6"—10' Supreme Bevel Siding Idaho White Pine

- No. 1. Very light traces of pitch, otherwise perfect.
- No. 2. A perfect piece.
- No. 3. One small pin knot. Slight roughness in milling on thick edge.
- No. 4. Light pitch for 2' at one end.
- No. 5. One dry pitch pocket $\frac{3}{4}$ " long and $\frac{1}{16}$ " wide.
- No. 6. Small amount fuzzy grain.
- No. 7. A perfect piece.
- No. 8. A perfect piece.
- No. 9. A very small season check about 3" long.
- No. 10. Three small pitch seams.
- No. 11. One pitch pocket $\frac{1}{8}$ " wide and $1\frac{1}{4}$ " long. Dry and does not show through.
- No. 12. One small pin knot.
- No. 13. One light blue crossing stain near center.
- No. 14. One pin knot and very small pitch pocket.
- No. 15. Two pin knots and one small spot torn grain.



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Supreme Bevel Siding — Idaho White Pine



Choice Bevel Siding—Idaho White Pine

Choice Siding is the next grade to Supreme and is a good, high grade for any job where a highly serviceable siding is required. Defects requiring a cut not to exceed 4" of waste are allowed in pieces 12' or longer, provided the balance of the piece is approximately of Supreme quality. Permissible number of this type of piece is limited.

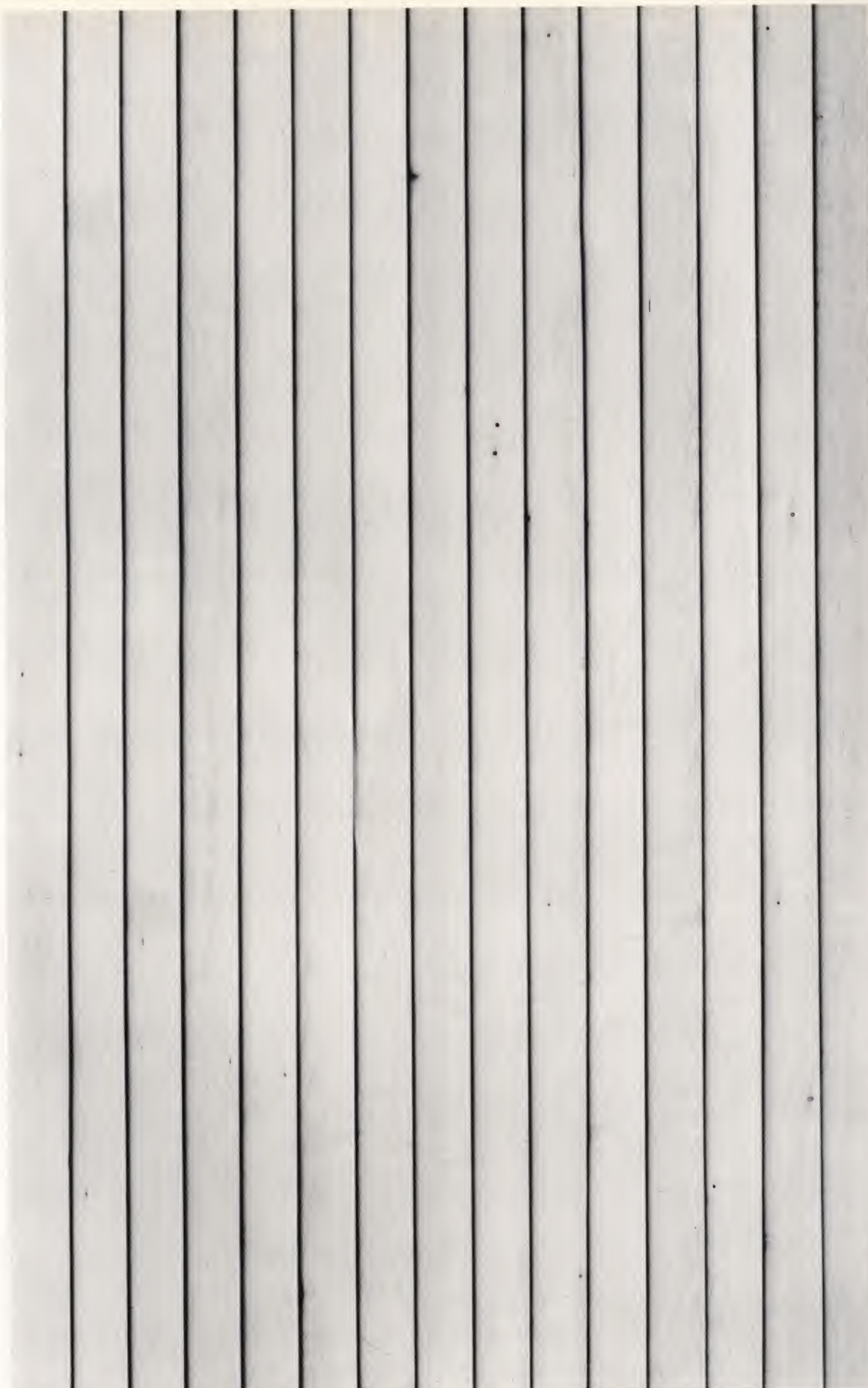
Occasional small knots, light pitch, medium stain, slightly torn grain, season checks, or similar defects are recognized in Choice Siding but no serious combination of defects is permitted in any one piece and the grade therefore always retains its good appearance and smooth painting surface.

Examples of 1/2x6"-10' Choice Bevel Siding Idaho White Pine

- No. 1. Shows two pin knots and two small pitch streaks. These defects are well scattered.
- No. 2. A pin knot and one medium and one light crossing stain.
- No. 3. Small pitch pocket 4' from end. Two medium crossing stains.
- No. 4. Slightly torn grain in one place and a very small pitch pocket showing through.
- No. 5. Two very small pitch pockets and a pin knot.
- No. 6. One not firmly set pin knot 1' from end and a pin knot on edge which covers.
- No. 7. Light stain over three-fourths of the face.
- No. 8. One pin knot and four small season checks.
- No. 9. Two pin knots. Small season checks showing for 3'.
- No. 10. Four pin knots well scattered and 4' of light stain.
- No. 11. Two spots of torn grain and one pitch pocket 1/8" wide.
- No. 12. Five spots of slightly torn grain, two of which will cover, and one very small pitch pocket.
- No. 13. Light pitch over the face and a torn defect on edge, which will cover when laid.
- No. 14. Five pin knots well scattered.
- No. 15. Light pitch over the face, no other defects.

Grades and Uses of IDAHO WHITE PINE

WESTERN PINE ASSOCIATION



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Choice Bevel Siding — Idaho White Pine



E Select Bevel Siding—Idaho White Pine

Standard Siding is manufactured from stock intended to produce Quality or better Siding and therefore usually consists of stock falling just below Quality Siding. This has a tendency to make it higher in appearance than would be the case if it were manufactured from regular common.

Since E Select is the lowest grade of Siding, it admits more numerous and serious defects than those admitted in Quality Siding. Pieces showing imperfect manufacture are permitted. The grade develops some waste because of the presence of some defects too serious for the entire piece to be used, but it will be found serviceable and economical in low cost construction.

Quality Bevel Siding—Idaho White Pine

Although the quality is lower and the waste somewhat greater than in Choice Siding, when properly applied and kept well painted Quality grade will present a good appearance with no suggestion that a more economical grade was used. The inherent dimensional stability of the wood gives the buyer assurance of tight and close fitting corners.

Defects requiring one waste cut not exceeding 4" in a 10' piece and two cuts in a 12' or longer piece are allowed in otherwise high line pieces but only a limited amount of this type is included. Quality Siding allows considerable pitch and season checks and a number of well scattered small knots or medium stain covering the face in otherwise high line pieces.

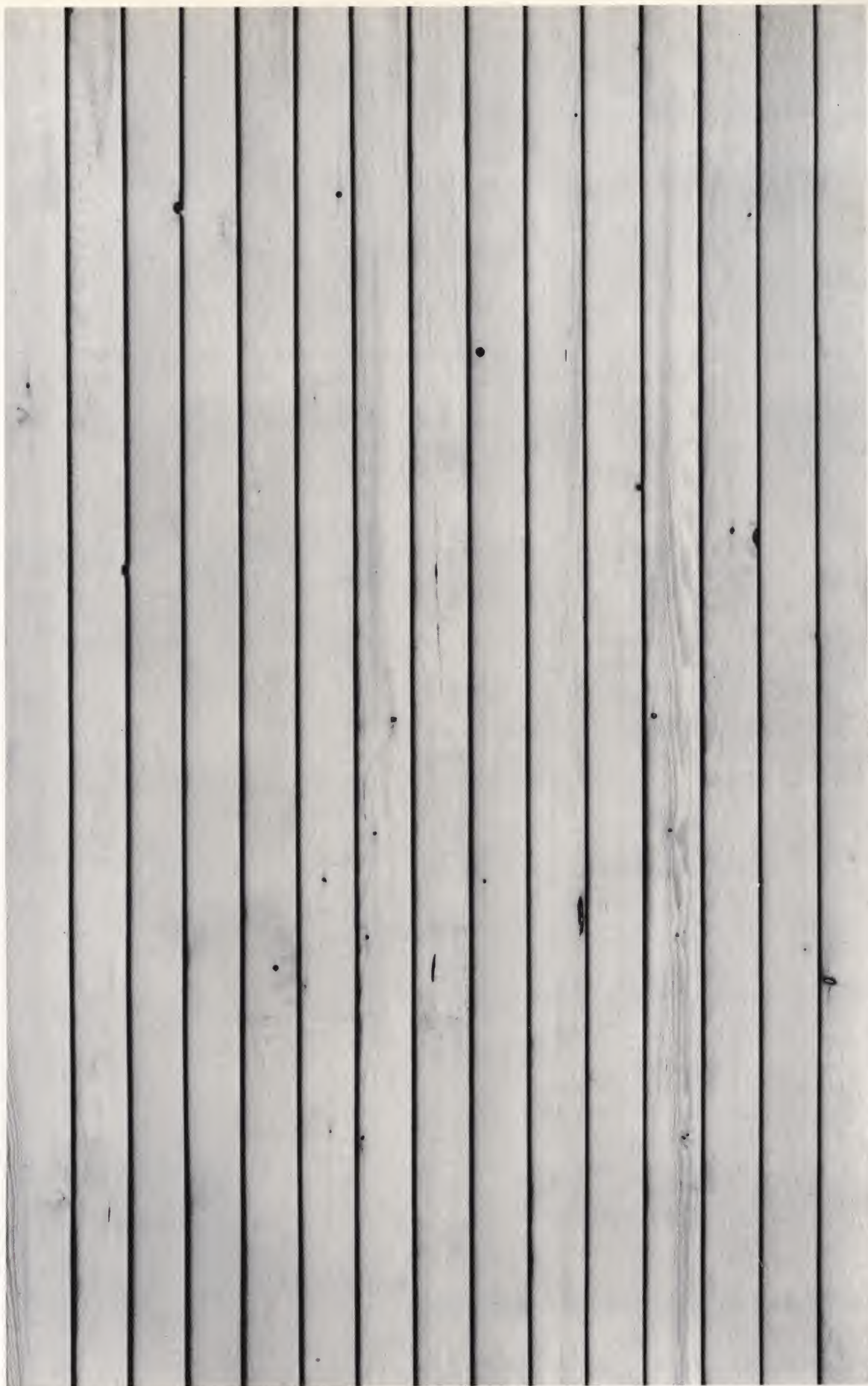
Coarse and knotty pieces are excluded and the grade therefore retains a Select appearance.

Examples of 1/2"x6"-10' Quality Bevel Siding Idaho White Pine

- No. 1. Rough milling in four places and one pin knot.
- No. 2. One small pitch pocket. On the thick edge a piece has been chipped out, leaving a slough 3/4" long and 1/4" deep.
- No. 3. Two feet from end has a knot hole requiring a cut. Three slightly stained spots scattered over balance of board.
- No. 4. Has one loose knot on edge which covers, medium stain over face.
- No. 5. Crossing stain in three places and two pin knots.
- No. 6. Four pin knots with two medium crossing stains.
- No. 7. Five pin knots, one of which is not firmly set.
- No. 8. Two pitch pockets on thin edge and both will cover. Balance of piece shows one small open pitch pocket, a pitch streak 6" long and two spots of stain.
- No. 9. Three feet from end has a 3/4" knot hole. Balance of piece shows one small pin knot and light pitch.
- No. 10. One bark pocket 1/4" wide and 2 1/2" long, and three very small pitch pockets. A spot of torn grain will partly cover when laid.
- No. 11. Part of a pin knot on thick edge has broken out. Balance of piece shows slightly torn grain.
- No. 12. Seven pin knots, two of which will cover. A pitch streak 8" long and 4" of rough milling on thick edge.
- No. 13. One 1" red checked knot on thick edge and two pin knots.
- No. 14. One 1/4" knot hole on thick edge and one pin knot. Medium pitch in one end for 2'.
- No. 15. A torn defect on thin edge will cover. Balance of piece has 12" of red stain and one knot 3/4"x1 1/8".

Grades and Uses of IDAHO WHITE PINE

WESTERN PINE ASSOCIATION



Quality Bevel Siding — Idaho White Pine

5/4 and Thicker Factory Grades

Factory grades are determined by the amount of clear cuttings of specified sizes obtainable in each piece. No attention is paid to appearance of the lumber and pieces may have knot holes, large knots, wane, splits or other imperfections which can be eliminated in figuring the percentages necessary to make the required grade.

Factory lumber 5/4 ($1\frac{1}{4}$ ") and thicker is sorted into four grades—Factory Select or No. 3 Clear, No. 1 Shop, No. 2 Shop and No. 3 Shop—according to the percentage of cuttings which can be obtained from each piece. All grades are made in 5/4, 6/4 ($1\frac{1}{2}$ "), and 8/4

(2") with 10/4 ($2\frac{1}{2}$ ") and thicker available from some mills. Widths run 5" and wider and lengths from 6' up in multiples of 1' or 2'.

Cuttings in 5/4 and thicker factory lumber are stiles, muntins, bottom rails, top rails and sash stock. Sizes are: stiles—5" and 6" wide, from 6'8" to 7'6" long; muntins—5" and 6" wide, from 3'6" to 4' long; top rails—5" and 6" wide from 2'4" to 3' long; bottom rails—9" and 10" wide from 2'4" to 3' long; sash cuts— $2\frac{1}{2}$ " and over in width by 2'4" and over in length.

Two grades of cuttings are recognized: No. 1 cuttings are free from defects on both sides except for one barely perceptible bark pocket or pitch blemish; No. 2 cuttings permit minor imperfections which do not detract from the use intended.



5/4 and Thicker Factory Select (Number 3 Clear) Idaho White Pine

Factory Select is the highest grade of Factory lumber and is intended for use by sash and door factories and other similar concerns. It is graded, and its value lies, in percentage of clear cuttings that can be cut from a plank in sizes suitable for manufacture into various parts of a door, rather than upon the appearance or quality of the entire piece as is the case in Select or Common grades.

In Factory Select not over two muntins are admissible in any piece and no piece is included in the grade if it contains muntins only. In 5/4 ($1\frac{1}{4}$ ") and thicker material the grade is determined from the poor side. Detailed descriptions of the sizes and grades of Factory lumber cuttings are given in the official grading rules of the Western Pine Association.

Factory Select is highly recommended for its cutting qualities and is well suited for manufacture into a number of millwork articles as well as for manufacture into doors. It is worked into mouldings and trim with practically no waste and is used for foundry pattern purposes. It furnishes a large percentage of door stiles.

Grades and Uses of IDAHO WHITE PINE

WESTERN PINE ASSOCIATION

5/4 and Thicker Number 1 Shop Idaho White Pine

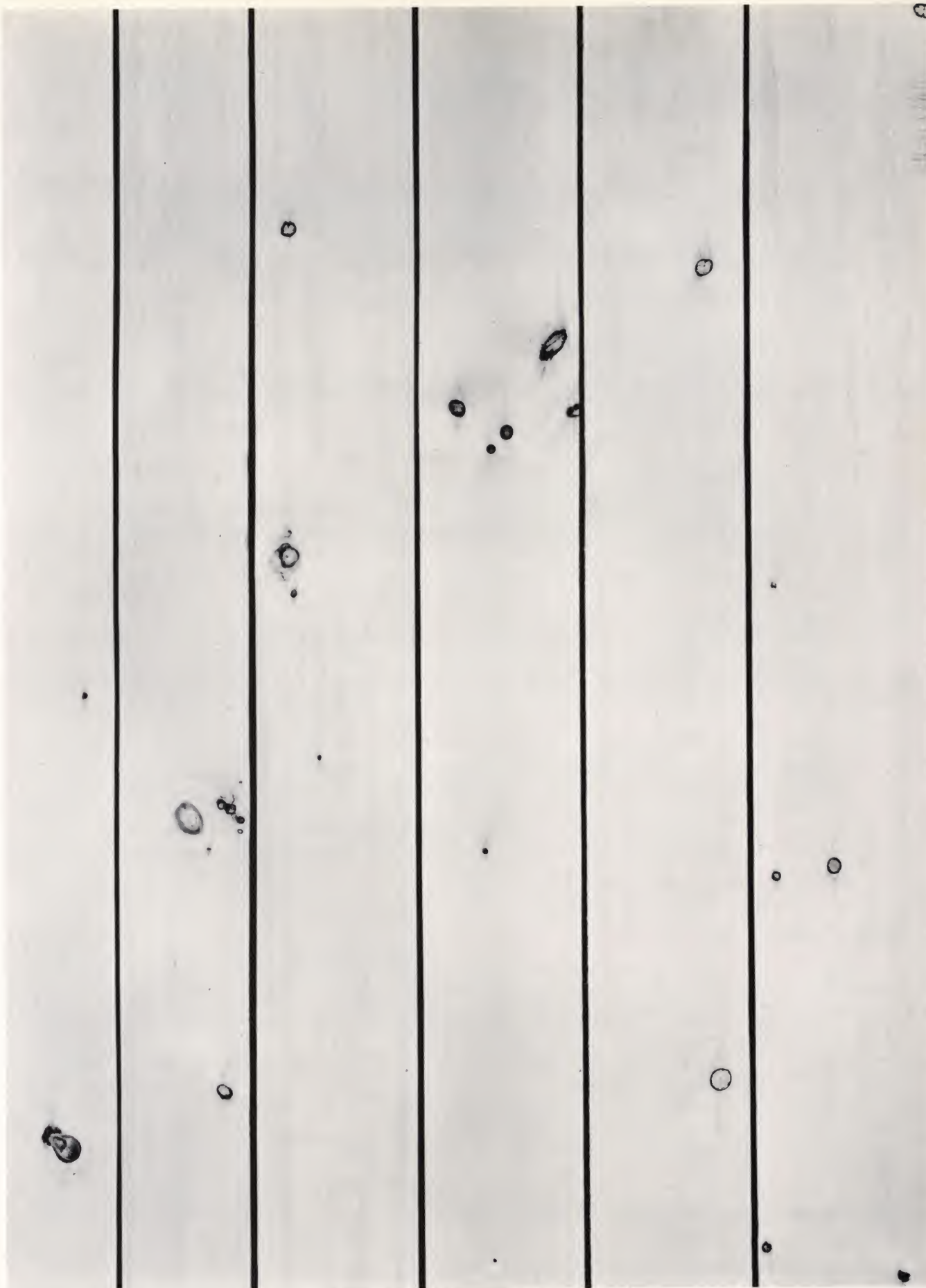
Number 1 Shop is the second highest cutting grade intended for factory use and its value is based on the percentage of clear or almost clear cuttings of the various sizes each piece contains. It is always graded from the poor side.

Requirements are that each piece contains from 50 to 70 per cent of door cuttings all of No. 1 quality except that it may contain one No. 2 stile but not more than two muntins.

Number 1 Shop lumber in Idaho White Pine is a widely recognized standard at woodwork plants for remanufacturing purposes and at foundries for patterns. Its chief characteristics are freedom from warp and twist. Well scattered knots increases the number of long clear cuts, so desirable in the factory.

Examples of 5/4 and Thicker No. 1 Shop Idaho White Pine

No. 1. 6/4x10"-10'	One No. 1 Stile 5" wide, 7'-6" long. One No. 1 Muntin 5" wide, 4' long.
No. 2. 6/4x11"-10'	Two No. 1 Rails 10" wide, 2'-8" long. One No. 1 Muntin 6" wide, 3'-6" long.
No. 3. 6/4x14"-10'	One No. 1 Stile 5" wide, 6'-8" long. One No. 1 Rail 10" wide, 3' long. One No. 1 Muntin 5" wide, 4' long.
No. 4. 6/4x14"-10'	One No. 1 Rail 9" wide, 2'-4" long. One No. 1 Rail 9" wide, 2'-8" long. One No. 1 Rail 9" wide, 2'-10" long. One No. 1 Muntin 5" wide, 4' long.
No. 5. 6/4x14"-10'	One No. 1 Stile 5" wide, 7'-6" long. One No. 1 Rail 9" wide, 2'-4" long. One No. 1 Rail 9" wide, 2'-10" long.
No. 6. 6/4x16"-10'	One No. 1 Stile 5" wide, 7'-6" long. One No. 2 Stile 6" wide, 6'-8" long. One No. 1 Rail 9" wide, 3' long.



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Number 1 Shop — Idaho White Pine

Typical Cuttings of Idaho White Pine Factory Grades

5" x 7'-6" = 3 Ft. - STILE			5" x 7'-6" = 3 Ft. - STILE		
5" x 7'-6" = 3 Ft. - STILE			5" x 48" = 1 3/4 Ft. - MUNTIN	5" x 48" = 1 3/4 Ft. - MUNTIN	
10" x 30" = 2 Ft. BOTTOM RAIL	10" x 36" = 2 1/2 Ft. BOTTOM RAIL	9" x 34" = 2 Ft. BOTTOM RAIL	10" x 34" = 2 1/4 Ft. BOTTOM RAIL	10" x 28" = 2 Ft. BOTTOM RAIL	

Factory Select (No. 3 Clear)—This piece is 21 inches wide by 16 feet long. It scales 28 feet surface measure. It contains 83.2% of cuttings.

10"x28"=2 Ft. BOTTOM RAIL	6"x7'-0"=3 1/2 Ft. - STILE	10"x36"=2 1/2 Ft. BOTTOM RAIL
6"x7'-6"=3 3/4 Ft. - STILE	6"x48"=2 Ft. MUNTIN	
6"x7'-6"=3 3/4 Ft. - STILE	6"x48"=2 Ft. MUNTIN	

No. 1 Shop—This piece is 25 inches wide by 16 feet long, and scales 33 feet surface measure. The total footage of acceptable door cuttings is 19 1/4 feet, or 59%.

5" x 48" = 1 3/4 Ft. - MUNTIN			10" x 28" = 2 Ft. BOTTOM RAIL	
5" x 6'-0" = 3 Ft. - STILE		5" x 44" = 1 1/2 Ft. - MUNTIN		10" x 28" = 2 Ft.
5" x 48" = 1 3/4 Ft. - MUNTIN			BOTTOM RAIL	

No. 2 Shop—This piece is 20 1/2 inches wide by 16 feet long. It scales 27 feet surface measure and the total footage of acceptable door cuttings is 12 feet, or 44.4%.

5" x 32" = 1 Ft. - TOP RAIL	5" x 46" = 1 1/2 Ft. - TOP RAIL	9" x 32" = 2 Ft. BOTTOM RAIL			
5" x 48" = 1 3/4 Ft. - MUNTIN			5" x 36" = 1 Ft. - TOP RAIL		
			5" x 42" = 1 1/2 Ft. - MUNTIN		

No. 3 Shop—This piece is 22 inches wide by 16 feet long, and scales 30 feet surface measure. It contains 29.1% of No. 1 and 2 door cuttings and 33 1/4% of sash cuttings.

6" x 5' = 2 1/2 Ft.		6" x 8 1/2' = 4 1/4 Ft.	
10" x 4' = 3 1/2 Ft.	10" x 3' = 2 1/2 Ft.	10" x 5' = 4 Ft.	

4/4 Factory Select (No. 3 Clear)—This piece is 16 inches in width and 14 feet in length, and scales 18 3/4 board feet. It contains 16.6 feet of cuttings, or 88.8%.

10" x 34" = 2 1/2 Ft.	8" x 46" = 2 1/2 Ft.	6" x 4' = 2 Ft.
5" x 10' = 4 Ft.		

4/4 No. 1 Shop—The sample above is 15 inches wide by 14 feet long. It scales 17 1/2 board feet, and contains 10.8 feet of cuttings, or 61.9%.

5/4 and Thicker Number 2 Shop Idaho White Pine

Each piece of No. 2 Shop produces one of these percentages of cuttings: 25 per cent of No. 1 cuttings; 33 1/3 per cent of mixed No. 1 and No. 2 cuttings; 40 per cent of No. 2 cuttings in the same sizes as specified for No. 1 Shop and including top rails which must be of No. 1 quality but are counted as No. 2 cuttings.

Number 2 Idaho White Pine Shop is consumed by the industrial trade, by pattern makers and by woodworking plants producing doors, sash, frames, trim and mouldings.

Grades and Uses of IDAHO WHITE PINE

Examples of 5/4 and Thicker No. 2 Shop Idaho White Pine

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|--------------------|--|
| No. 1. 6/4x10"-10' | One No. 2 Stile 5" wide, 6'-8" long.
One No. 1 Top Rail 5" wide, 2'-8" long. |
| No. 2. 6/4x10"-10' | One No. 2 Rail 10" wide, 2'-4" long.
One No. 1 Muntin 6" wide, 4' long. |
| No. 3. 6/4x12"-10' | One No. Stile 5" wide, 7'-6" long.
One No. 2 Rail 10" wide, 3' long.
One No. 1 Top Rail 6" wide, 3' long. |
| No. 4. 6/4x14"-10' | One No. 1 Stile 5" wide, 7'-6" long.
One No. 2 Rail 9" wide, 2'-4" long.
One No. 2 Rail 9" wide, 3' long. |
| No. 5. 6/4x16"-10' | One No. 2 Stile 5" wide, 7'-4" long.
One No. 2 Stile 6" wide, 7'-2" long. |
| No. 6. 6/4x16"-10' | One No. 1 Stile 5" wide, 7'-6" long.
One No. 1 Rail 9" wide, 2'-4" long.
One No. 2 Rail 9" wide, 2'-8" long. |

WESTERN PINE ASSOCIATION



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Number 2 Shop — Idaho White Pine



5/4 and Thicker Number 3 Shop Idaho White Pine

Number 3 Shop includes all pieces 5/4 ($1\frac{1}{4}$ ") and thicker below the grade of No. 2 Shop with the specific provisions that they must be of a cutting type suitable for sash, door or other cuttings. Therefore all pieces showing the greater part of the area as ordinary Yard common, although having a small percentage of valuable cuttings on the edge or edges, are not considered a cutting type and are not included in the grade.

Number 3 Shop is valued chiefly for sash cuttings but it also produces a good many other valuable cuttings desirable for manufacture into frames, sills, mouldings and trim.

Examples of 5/4 and Thicker No. 3 Shop Idaho White Pine

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| No. 1. 6/4x10"-10' | One No. 2 Muntin 5" wide, 3'-6" long.
14 Lineal feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Sash Stock. |
| No. 2. 6/4x11"-10' | One No. 2 Muntin 6" wide, 3'-6" long.
One No. 1 Top Rail 6" wide, 2'-8" long.
6 Lineal feet 3" Sash Stock. |
| No. 3. 6/4x12"-10' | One No. 2 Muntin 6" wide, 4' long.
One No. 2 Muntin 5" wide, 3'-6" long. |
| No. 4. 6/4x14"-10' | One No. 2 Stile 5" wide, 7'-6" long.
14 Lineal feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ " Sash Stock. |
| No. 5. 6/4x16"-10' | One No. 2 Stile 5" wide, 6'-8" long.
One No. 2 Rail 9" wide, 2'-4" long. |
| No. 6. 6/4x16"-10' | One No. 2 Rail 9" wide, 3' long.
One No. 2 Rail 9" wide, 2'-4" long.
12 Lineal feet 4" Sash Stock. |

Grades and Uses of IDAHO WHITE PINE

WESTERN PINE ASSOCIATION



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Number 3 Shop — Idaho White Pine

4 4 Factory Grades

4/4 Factory grades are determined by the amount of clear cuttings of specified sizes obtainable from each piece. Cutting sizes, however, that are used as a basis for determining 4/4 Factory grades differ from the cutting sizes specified for 5/4 & Thicker Factory lumber. For example, 4/4 and 5/4 & Thicker Factory Selects are not identical grades as each is based on a different group of cutting sizes.

4/4 Factory Select (Number 3 Clear) Idaho White Pine

4/4 Factory Select is the highest of three grades of 4/4 Factory lumber. It must contain at least 70 per cent of cuttings of the following sizes: (1) 9½" wide or wider by 18" long or longer and (2) 5" wide or wider by 3' long or longer. Any sizes obtainable over these minimums are figured in securing the necessary percentages. Pieces 9½" wide or wider and less than 3' long are free of defects on both sides. Pieces 5" wide or wider and more than 3' long are graded as C Select or better. 4/4 Factory Select is shipped in random widths and lengths 5" and wider and 6' and longer.

Although 70 per cent of cuttings is the minimum requirement of the grade, the bulk of the stock usually contains a higher proportion of high grade cuttings. The principal feature is the large yield of long clear or nearly clear cuttings.

4/4 Factory Select is especially suited for the requirements of cabinet shops, frame and woodwork factories, wood specialty plants and industrial arts schools because of the proportion of long cuttings obtainable with a minimum of waste at reasonable cost.

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4/4 Number 2 Shop Idaho White Pine

Lowest of the three grades of 4/4 Factory lumber, 4/4 No. 2 Shop consists of Shop type pieces which do not have the required per cent of cuttings necessary for 4/4 No. 1 Shop. The grade contains not less than 33⅓ per cent of cuttings of the size and quality permissible in 4/4 No. 1 Shop. Uses for 4/4 No. 2 Shop are the same as for 4/4 No. 1 Shop.

Grades and Uses of IDAHO WHITE PINE

WESTERN PINE ASSOCIATION

Like other Factory grades, 4/4 Factory grades are not based on the appearance of the lumber. Pieces may have knot holes, large knots, wane, splits or other imperfections which can be eliminated in figuring the percentage necessary to make the required grade.

There are three grades of 4/4 Factory lumber—4/4 Factory Select, 4/4 No. 1 Shop and 4/4 No. 2 Shop—depending upon the percentage of cuttings obtainable.

4/4 Number 1 Shop Idaho White Pine

Second of three grades of 4/4 Factory lumber, 4/4 No. 1 Shop contains 50 to 70 per cent of the following sized cuttings suitable for general woodwork: (1) 9½" wide or wider by 18" long or longer and (2) 4" wide or wider by 3' long or longer. Any sizes obtainable over these minimums are figured in securing the necessary percentages. Pieces 9½" wide or wider and less than 3' long are free from defects on both sides. Pieces 4" wide or wider and more than 3' long are graded as C Select or better. 4/4 No. 1 Shop is shipped in random widths 4" wider and random lengths 6' and longer.

4/4 No. 1 Shop is also utilized by Factory Select users, particularly where clear pieces of shorter length and narrower width can be used to advantage.

Examples of 4/4 No. 1 Shop Idaho White Pine

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| No. 1. 1x8"-10' | Has one cut 6" wide and 3'-4" long with perfect face. The other cutting is 6" wide and 5'-5" long, and is perfect with exception of one ¾" firmly set black knot. |
| No. 2. 1x8"-10' | One cutting which is full width of piece and 7'-6" long. Face has one ½" firmly set black knot, and the back shows two small dry pitch pockets. |
| No. 3. 1x10"-10' | One cut 9½" wide, 2'-2" long, perfect on both sides; the other cutting is 9" wide and 5'-8" long, perfect with one ¾" knot and small crossing stain on the back. |
| No. 4. 1x10"-10' | Cutting at one end is 8½" wide and 3' long. Has ½" of medium blue stain 12" long. Other cut is 8" wide and 5'-6" long, free of defects. |
| No. 5. 1x10"-10' | Cutting at one end is 7" wide and 3'-10" long. Other cutting is 9" wide and 3' long. There is one small patch of torn grain on each of these cuttings. |
| No. 6. 1x12"-10' | One cutting is 6½" wide and 4'-6" long, perfect on both sides. Other cutting is 11" wide, 4'-2" long, perfect face, two small black knots on reverse side. |
| No. 7. 1x12"-10' | One cutting is 9" wide and 4' long, face has one small spot of light torn grain, otherwise perfect. Other cutting is 6½" wide and 3'-8" long, with perfect face. |
| No. 8. 1x12"-10' | Cutting at one end is 8" wide, and 3' long, face perfect and back has one pitch pocket ¼"x2". Other cutting is 10" wide and 5' long. Face has one very fine season check 2" in length. |



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4/4 Number 1 Shop — Idaho White Pine

Moulding Lumber

Moulding lumber consists of stock suitable for ripping into strips 1" and wider and 6' and longer. Each piece contains not less than 50 per cent of rips of the grade permissible in Standard Mouldings. Up to 15 per cent of stock 6' to 9' may be included provided each piece contains 50 per cent or more of full length moulding rips.

Wane, skips in dressing or other defects that will surface off in making mouldings of standard sizes are admissible in computing the percentage of obtainable rips.

Moulding lumber is manufactured in all Association standard thicknesses and is shipped random length and width. No more than 15 per cent of lengths from 6' to 9' is permitted in a shipment.

Moulding lumber, as the name implies, is used for the manufacture of all types of mouldings.

Standard Mouldings—Idaho White Pine

Idaho White Pine mouldings permit such defects as are usable for both interior and exterior trim. These may be light season checks, small pitch pockets, light

torn grain, pin-size and small knots, medium stain or a small amount of pitch. A serious combination of these is not admissible in any one piece.

On the basis of a 1 x 2"—12', mouldings permit the following characteristics or their equivalent: (1) A small spot of torn grain and 1' of medium pitch, or (2) One small and one very small pitch pocket, or (3) Two pin knots or a small knot together with one other minor defect, or (4) One short, tight season check and a light snipe at one end, or (5) Medium stain for one-half the area in an otherwise perfect piece except that only light stain is admissible in inside mouldings.

Defects that will not show when the piece is laid are not given the same consideration as defects on the face side. Pieces requiring one cut of not to exceed 4" of waste to eliminate a defect too serious to go in the grade are allowed in otherwise high-line pieces 12' long and longer, but not more than 15 per cent of the cutting type is admissible in any one item.

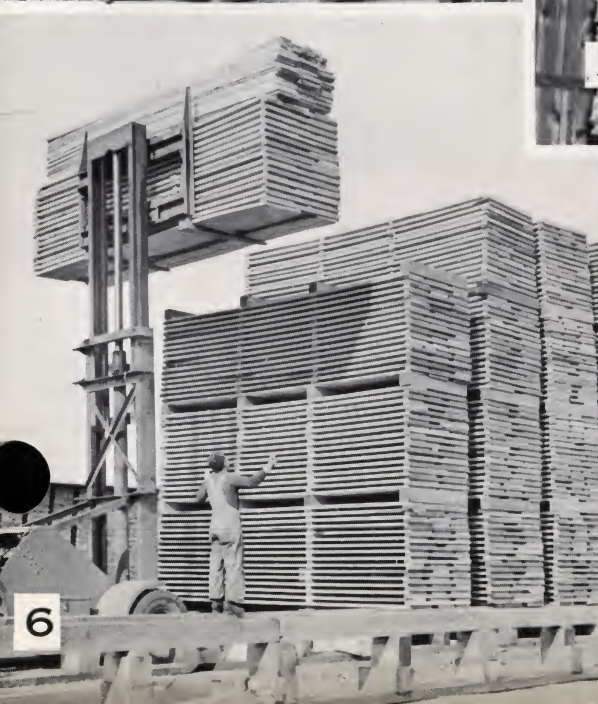
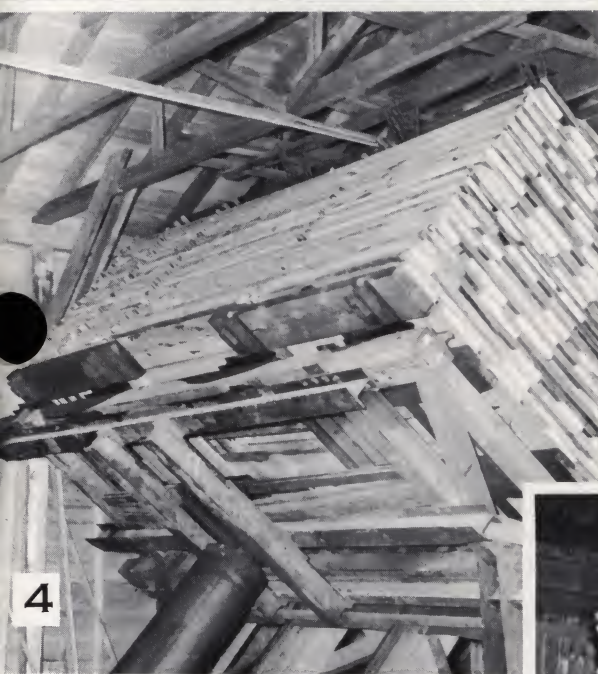
Standard Mouldings are shipped in lengths from 3' to 20' in multiples of 1', not over 15 per cent of them under 8' long in any one item, and bundled separately.

Machines Do the Work on Idaho White Pine

Production volume and consistent high quality of Idaho White Pine lumber wouldn't be possible without the harnessed power of modern machines. Extremely mountainous country makes logging difficult, at times impossible, and rapid, economical handling of logs and lumber is essential to bring the finished product to the consumer at a price he can pay. Idaho White Pine manufacturers, alert to new developments, incorporate every time and money saving device adaptable to their operations. (1) New diesel logging locomotive which supplanted an old coal burner.

(2) Tractor and arch snake a load of logs out of rugged Idaho White Pine country. (3) Logs are transferred from truck to flat car for quicker and more economical haul to the mill. (4) Hydraulic hoist application tilts a load of kiln-dried lumber for easy unstacking. (5) Package handling of lumber by overhead crane speeds sorting and piling. (6) In the air-drying yard, package handling is accomplished by fork truck. (7) Complex planers with their bewildering array of knives, blowers and rollers turn out smoothly surfaced, precisely sized lumber, mouldings and siding and panel stock.





NATURE REBUILDS A YOUNG FOREST



1932

Chief among the public misconceptions of American forestry is the myth of forest depletion. To the average citizen the falling of a tree is equal to the extraction of a ton of ore or 100 barrels of crude oil from Mother Earth. None, in the public mind, is replaceable.

Trees, however, are vegetation and, like all flora, capable of regeneration. In this remarkable series of Bureau of Entomology photos, the rapid natural reproduction and growth of a young Idaho White Pine forest

in just 16 years can be traced. Above, an area near Elk River, Idaho, is shown as it appeared in 1932 after logging and a later fire. At right in a photograph taken from the same location, the identical area in 1948. Below, successive stages in the new forest's development.

The new growth of course is not yet ready for harvest but, in the lifetime of today's children, lumber will be selectively cut and homes constructed from the seedlings of 1932. Timber, like other useful vegetation, is a crop.



1933



1935



1941



1943



1948



1937



1939

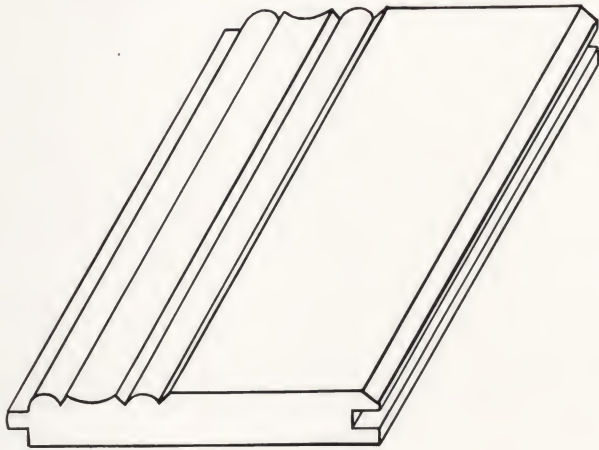


1945

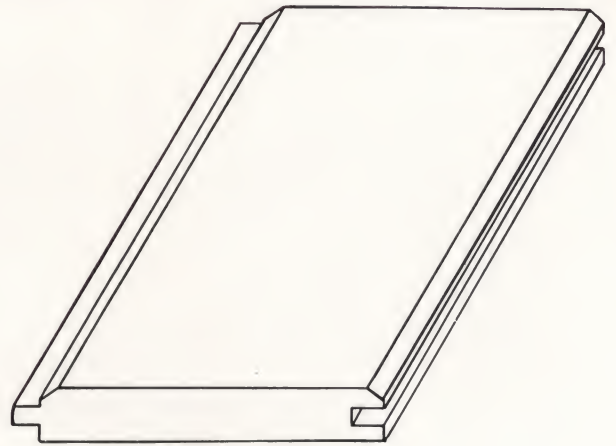


1947

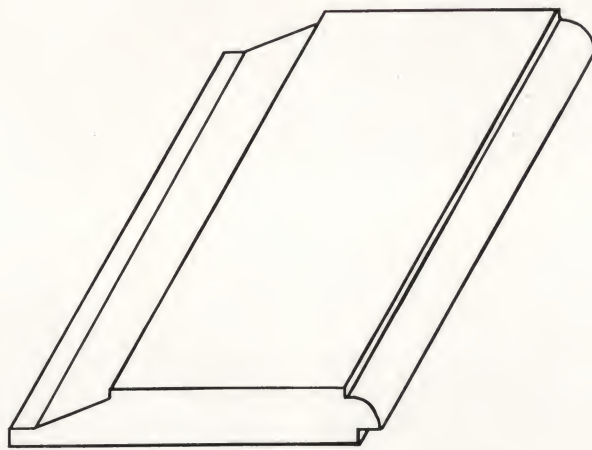
POPULAR IDAHO WHITE



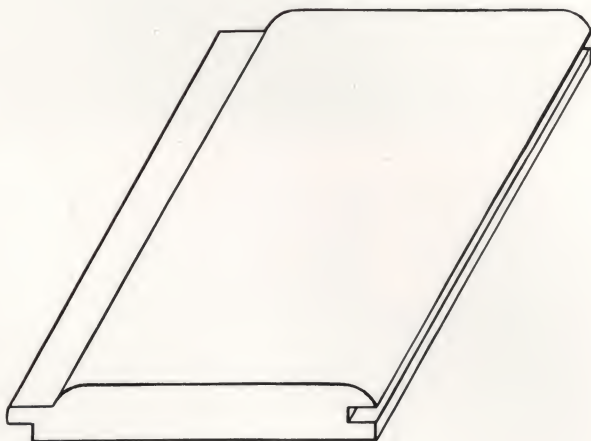
WP 2



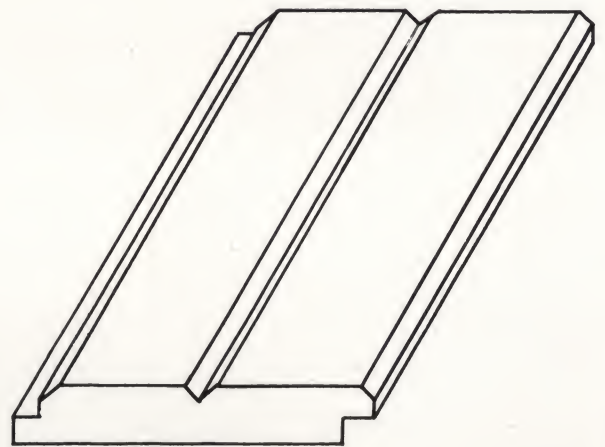
WP 4



WP 1

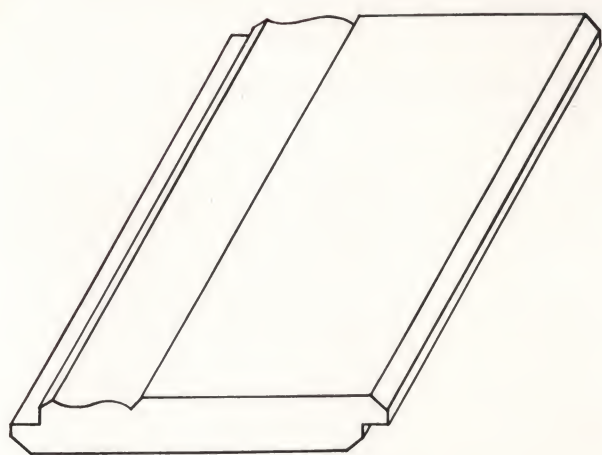


WP 6

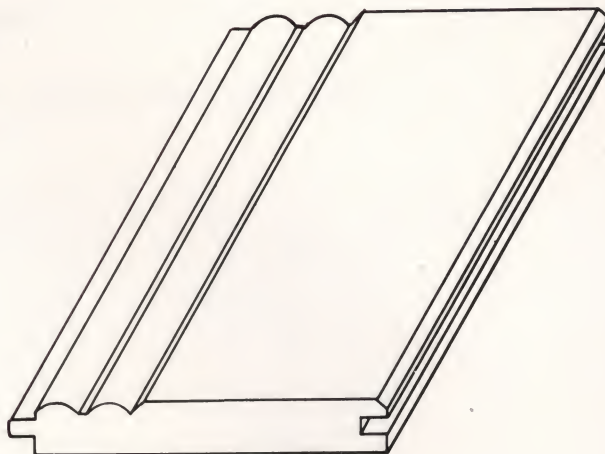


WP 7

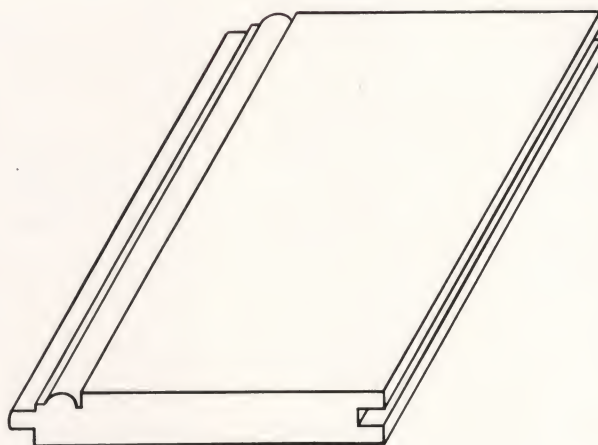
PINE PANELING PATTERNS



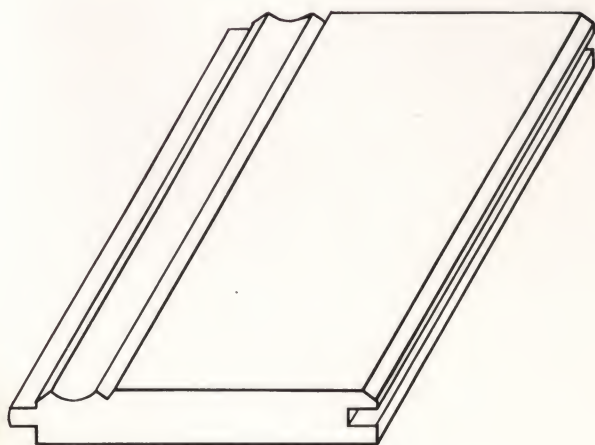
WP 3



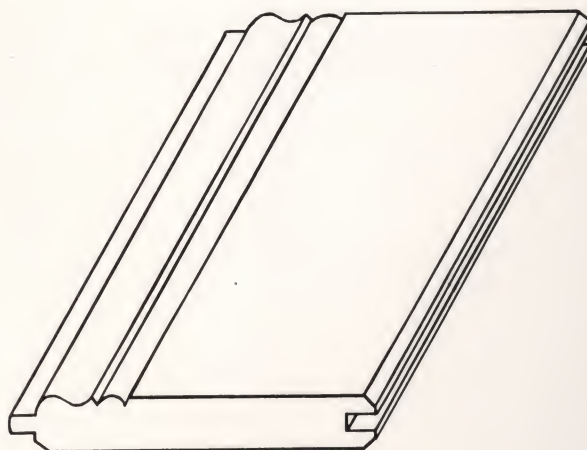
WP 8



WP 10



WP 12



WP 14

RECOMMENDED GRADES OF IDAHO WHITE PINE

Construction Uses

(Residences and Garages, Multiple Dwellings and Large Buildings)

	<i>High Cost</i>	<i>Medium Cost</i>	<i>Low Cost</i>
Base - - - - -	Supreme-Choice	Choice-Quality	Quality
Bevel Siding - - - - -	B&Btr Siding	C Siding	D Siding
Blinds, Outside - - - - -	No. 1 Blinds	No. 1 Blinds	No. 2 Blinds
Built-in Conveniences - - - - -	Supreme-Choice	Choice-Quality	Sterling-Inch Shop-1&2 Shop
Bungalow Siding - - - - -	Supreme-Choice	Quality	Colonial-Sterling
Byrkit Lath - - - - -	Standard	Utility	Utility
Casing - - - - -	Supreme-Choice	Quality	Quality
Ceiling - - - - -	Supreme-Choice	Quality	Sterling-Standard
Chutes, Laundry - - - - -	Supreme-Choice	Quality	Colonial-Sterling
Colonial Siding - - - - -	Supreme-Choice	Choice	Quality
Concrete Forms - - - - -	Sterling	Standard-Utility	Utility
Cornices - - - - -	Supreme-Choice	Quality	Colonial-Sterling
Cupboards - - - - -	Supreme-Choice	Quality	Quality
Doors - - - - -	No. 1 Doors	No. 2 Doors	No. 2 Doors
Door Frames - - - - -	Supreme	Choice	Quality
Drain Boards - - - - -	Supreme	Choice	Quality
Drop Siding - - - - -	Choice	Quality-Colonial	Sterling-Standard
Flooring (covered) - - - - -	Quality	Colonial-Sterling	Standard
Garden Furniture - - - - -	Supreme	Choice	Quality
Jambs - - - - -	Choice-Quality	Colonial	Colonial
Lath - - - - -	No. 1 Lath	No. 1 Lath	No. 2 Lath
Log Cabin Siding - - - - -	Colonial	Colonial-Sterling	Sterling
Mouldings - - - - -	Standard Grade	Standard Grade	Standard Grade
Paneling, Enameled - - - - -	Supreme-Choice	Quality	Quality
Paneling, Knotty - - - - -	Special	Colonial	Sterling
Partition - - - - -	Supreme-Choice	Quality	Sterling
Porch Columns - - - - -	Supreme-Choice	Quality	Colonial-Sterling
Porch Work - - - - -	Supreme-Choice	Quality	Colonial-Sterling
Roof Boards - - - - -	Sterling	Standard	Utility
Sheathing - - - - -	Sterling	Standard	Utility
Shelving, Pantry - - - - -	Supreme-Choice	Colonial	Sterling-Standard
Stepping - - - - -	Supreme-Choice	Quality-Colonial	Sterling
Sub-Flooring - - - - -	Sterling	Standard	Utility
Trim, on Cabins - - - - -	Choice-Quality	Colonial-Sterling	Standard
Trim, Exterior - - - - -	Supreme-Choice	Quality	Colonial-Sterling
Trim, Interior - - - - -	Supreme	Choice	Quality
Wainscoting - - - - -	Supreme	Choice	Quality
Window Frames (special) - - - - -	Supreme-Choice	Quality-Colonial	Colonial
Window Frames (stock) - - - - -	Clear Frame	Clear-No. 1 Frame	No. 2 Frame
Window Sash - - - - -	Standard Sash	Standard Sash	Standard Sash

RECOMMENDED GRADES OF IDAHO WHITE PINE

Factory Uses

(Special Woodwork)

Bins, Flour and Sugar -	Supreme-Choice-Quality-Inch Shop	Frames, Special Window	Supreme-Choice-1&2 Shop-Quality
Blinds - - - - -	Choice-Quality-Inch Shop	Garden Furniture - -	Selects-Short Sel-Inch Shop
Bookcases - - - - -	Supreme-Choice-Quality-Inch Shop- 1&2 Shop	Ironing Boards - - -	Choice-Quality
Boxes, Flower - - -	Choice-Quality-Inch Shop-Sterling	Jambs, Door - - - -	Quality-1&2 Shop-Colonial-Sterling
Breakfast Nooks - -	Choice-Quality-Inch Shop-1&2 Shop	Linen Cases - - - -	Choice-Quality
Cabinets, Kitchen and Medicine - - - -	Choice-Quality-Inch Shop	Mantels - - - - -	Choice-Quality-Inch Select
China Closets - - -	Choice-Quality-Inch Shop-1&2 Shop	Mouldings - - - - -	Choice-Quality-Moulding Lumber
Columns, Porch - - -	Choice-Quality	Paneling, Enameled -	Supreme-Choice-Quality
Cupboards - - - - -	Choice-Quality-Inch Shop	Paneling, Knotty - -	Colonial-Sterling
Counter Tops - - - -	Supreme-Choice-Quality	Pergolas - - - - -	Choice-Quality-Colonial
Doors, Exterior - - -	Choice-Quality-1&2 Shop	Pews - - - - -	Supreme-Choice
Doors, Garage - - - -	Choice-Quality-1&2 Shop-Colonial- Sterling	Pickets, Fence - - -	Choice-Quality
Doors, Interior - - -	Choice-Quality-1&2 Shop	Rose Arbors - - - -	Choice-Quality-Mouldings
Doors, Knotty - - - -	Colonial-Sterling	Sash, Green House -	2 Shop-3 Shop
Doors, Screen - - - -	Choice-Quality	Sash, Screen - - - -	Choice-Quality
Dresser and Wardrobe	Choice-Quality	Sash, Special Window -	Choice-Quality-3 Shop
Drawer Bottoms - - -	Choice-Quality	Seats, Lawn - - - -	Choice-Quality
Fixtures, Bank - - -	1 Shop&Btr-Inch Shop	Swings, Porch - - -	Choice-Quality-Colonial
Fixtures, Built-in - -	Supreme-Choice-Quality-Inch Shop- 1&2 Shop	Stair Work - - - - -	Choice-Quality
Fixtures, Store - - -	Supreme-Choice-Quality-Inch Shop- 1&2 Shop	Store Fronts - - - -	Supreme-Choice-Quality
Frames, Special Door -	Supreme-Choice-Quality-1&2 Shop	Store Fronts, Metal Covered - - - - -	Quality-Sterling
		Table Legs - - - - -	Choice
		Table Tops - - - - -	Choice-Quality
		Trellises - - - - -	Choice-Quality-Mouldings
		Trim - - - - -	Supreme-Choice-Quality

(Stock Woodwork)

Blinds - - - - -	Choice-Quality-Inch Shop	Pickets, Fence - - - - -	Choice-Quality
Bookcases - - - - -	Supreme-Choice-Quality	Porch Columns, Turned - -	1 Shop&Btr-Selects
Casings - - - - -	Inch Shop-Short Sel-2&3 Shop	Proch Swings - - - - -	Choice-Quality-Colonial
Doors:		Rose Arbors - - - - -	Choice-Quality
Stiles - - - - -	1 Shop-2 Shop	Sash - - - - -	2 Shop-3 Shop
Rails, Lock - - - - -	1 Shop-2 Shop-3 Shop	Screen Doors - - - - -	Short Sel-Sterling-Inch Shop- 2&3 Shop
Rails, top - - - - -	2 Shop-3 Shop	Screen Sash - - - - -	Short Sel-Inch Shop-2&3 Shop
Muntins - - - - -	1 Shop-2 Shop-3 Shop	Shutters - - - - -	Short Selects-Shop
Door Frames - - - - -	Short Sel-Shop	Sills, Door - - - - -	Thick Selects
Garden Furniture - - - -	Selects-Short Sel-Shop	Sills, Window - - - - -	Thick Selects
Ironing Boards - - - - -	Choice-Quality	Storm Doors - - - - -	Short Sel-Shop-Sterling
Jambs, Door - - - - -	1 Shop-2 Shop	Storm Sash - - - - -	3 Shop-Inch Shop
Lawn Seats - - - - -	Choice-Quality	Table Legs - - - - -	Choice
Mouldings - - - - -	Short Sel-Shop-Moulding Lbr.	Table Tops - - - - -	Choice-Quality
Panels, Door - - - - -	1 Shop & Btr.	Trellises - - - - -	Choice-Quality-Mouldings
Pergolas - - - - -	Choice-Quality-Colonial	Window Frames - - - - -	Short Sel-Shop-Sterling

RECOMMENDED GRADES OF IDAHO WHITE PINE

Railroad Uses

Box Car Running Boards - - -	Choice-Colonial-Sterling	Shelving - - - - -	Sterling-Standard
Coal Doors - - - - -	Utility-Industrial	Sign Boards - - - - -	Sterling
Gates - - - - -	Sterling-Standard	Small Buildings - - - - -	Sterling-Standard
Grain Doors - - - - -	Utility-Industrial	Snow Fencing Boards - - - -	Standard
Patterns, Foundry - - - - -	Supreme-Choice-1&2 Shop	Snow Fencing (wire) - - - -	1 Snow Fence Lath
Refrigerator Car Running Boards	Choice-Colonial-Sterling	Stations and Freight Houses -	See Construction Uses
Refrigerator Car Siding - - -	Choice	Watchman's Shelter - - - -	Sterling
Round Houses - - - - -	See Barns under Farm Uses	Water Tanks - - - - -	Colonial

Farm Uses

Barn Siding - - - - -	Sterling-Standard	Grooved Roofing - - - - -	Sterling-Standard
Bevel Siding - - - - -	B&Btr Sdg-C Sdg-D Sdg	Hay Loft Floors - - - - -	Sterling-Standard
Barn Boards and Battens - -	Sterling-Standard	Hay Rack Boards - - - - -	Sterling-Standard
Chicken Houses - - - - -	Sterling-Standard-Utility	Hog Houses - - - - -	Sterling-Standard
Chicken Feeders - - - - -	Colonial-Sterling-Standard	Hog Feeding Troughs - - - -	Sterling-Standard
Corn Cribbing - - - - -	Sterling-Standard	Hot Beds, Covers - - - - -	Standard
Corn Crib Floors - - - - -	Standard	Ice Houses - - - - -	Standard-Utility
Cornices, Barn - - - - -	Sterling-Standard	Machine Sheds - - - - -	Sterling-Standard-Utility
Cupolas - - - - -	Quality-Sterling	Rabbit Hutches - - - - -	Standard
Drop Siding - - - - -	Choice-Quality-Colonial-Sterling-Standard	Residences — See Construction Uses.	
Feeding Racks - - - - -	Sterling-Standard	Roofs, Hay Stacks and Temporary	
Fox Pens - - - - -	Sterling-Standard	Corn Cribs - - - - -	Standard-Utility
Fruit Driers - - - - -	Standard	Seed Bed Boards - - - - -	Sterling
Fruit Drying Trays - - - - -	Sterling	Silo - - - - -	Colonial-Sterling
Garages — See Construction Uses.		Stall Partitions - - - - -	Sterling-Standard
Gates and Fences - - - - -	Sterling-Standard	Shed, Tobacco - - - - -	Sterling-Standard
Gateways - - - - -	Choice-Quality-Sterling	Stock Shelters - - - - -	Standard
Grain Chutes - - - - -	Sterling	Wagon Boxes - - - - -	Choice-Quality-Colonial
Granaries - - - - -	Sterling-Standard	Water Tanks - - - - -	Colonial-Sterling
Green Houses - - - - -	Standard	Watering Troughs - - - - -	Colonial-Sterling
Green House Plant Frames - -	Sterling	Wayside Market Buildings - -	Standard
		Well Curbing - - - - -	Sterling-Standard

RECOMMENDED GRADES OF IDAHO WHITE PINE

Industrial Uses

Airplane Hangar Roof Sheathing	Standard-Utility	Mattress Lumber, River Work	- Sterling-Standard-Utility
Airplane Hangar Siding - - -	Quality-Sterling-	Moulding, Bill Board - - -	- Sterling
	C&D Bev Sdg	Partitions, Office - - -	- Choice-Colonial-Sterling
Airplane Hangar Sliding Doors-	Selects-Sterling-Standard	Patterns, Templates - - -	- Supreme-Choice-Quality-
Auto Floor Boards - - - -	Colonial-Sterling-Standard		1&2 Shop
Auto Running Boards - - - -	Sterling-Standard	Shelving, Store - - - -	- Choice-Quality-Sterling-
Backing, Furniture, Mirrors, etc.	Standard-Quality		Standard
Boxes, Shipping - - - -	Standard-Quality	Shelving, Warehouse - - -	- Sterling-Standard
Boxes, Casket Shipping - - -	Standard	Shelving, Rough - - - -	- Standard
Caskets, Covered - - - -	Sterling-Standard	Shelving, Glued Hardwood Edge	Quality-Colonial-Sterling
Concrete Forms - - - -	Sterling-Standard	Sidewalks, Temporary - - -	- Standard
Construction Offices, Sheds and		Sign Boards, Small - - - -	- Sterling
Enclosures - - - -	Standard-Utility	Spouts, Flour Mill - - - -	- Supreme-Choice
Crates, Glass Plant - - - -	Utility	Stadium Seats - - - -	- Sterling
Crates, Shipping - - - -	Standard-Utility-Industrial	Strips, Backing Metal Signs	- Sterling-Standard
Display Platforms, Auto Sales		Tables, Sample Room - - -	- Colonial-Sterling-Standard
Rooms - - - -	Sterling-Standard	Tanks - - - -	- Supreme-Choice-Colonial-
Doors, Metal Clad - - - -	Standard		Sterling
Flasks, Foundry - - - -	Sterling-Standard	Theatre Scenery Strips - - -	- Supreme-Choice-Quality
Flumes - - - -	Sterling	Theatre Staging - - - -	- Colonial-Sterling
Gaskets, Large Pipe Lines - -	Supreme-Choice	Tables, Meat Cutting - - -	- Supreme-Choice
Matches - - - -	Standard & Btr	Tubs, Laundry - - - -	- Choice-Colonial

Miscellaneous Uses

Agricultural Implements - - -	Supreme-Choice	Novelties - - - -	- Choice-Quality-Inch Shop-
Awning Rollers - - - -	Selects		1&2 Shop
Bee Hives - - - -	Inch Shop	Organ Pipes - - - -	- Supreme-Choice-Inch Shop
Billboard Framing - - - -	Sterling-Standard	Pastry Boards - - - -	- Short Select-Inch Shop
Billboard Mouldings - - - -	Sterling	Pergolas - - - -	- Choice-Quality-Colonial
Blackboards - - - -	Supreme-Choice	Picture Frames - - - -	- Choice-Quality-Sterling-
Boats - - - -	Supreme-Choice		Standard
Bookcases - - - -	Supreme-Choice-Quality-	Picture Backing - - - -	- Standard-Utility
	Colonial-Sterling	Porch Swings - - - -	- Choice-Quality-Colonial
Boxes, Flower - - - -	Choice-Quality-Sterling	Rabbit Hutches - - - -	- Standard
Boxes, Fruit - - - -	Standard-Utility	Refrigerator Backing - - -	- Sterling-Standard
Brooders and Incubators - - -	Short Sel-Inch Shop-	Rose Arbors - - - -	- Choice-Quality-Mouldings
	Sterling	Rug Poles - - - -	- Selects
Built-in Fixtures - - - -	Choice-Quality	Sample Room Tables - - -	- Colonial-Sterling-Standard
Card Tables - - - -	Choice-Quality	School Desk Tops - - - -	- Short Selects
Chair Seats - - - -	Quality-Inch Shop-	School Manual Training Lumber	Choice-Quality-Colonial-
	1&2 Shop		Sterling-Standard
Crates - - - -	Standard-Utility	Stadium Seats - - - -	- Supreme-Choice-Sterling-
Drain Boards - - - -	Inch Shop-Short Sel		Inch Shop-1 Shop
Drawing Boards - - - -	Supreme-Choice	Store Fronts - - - -	- Choice-Quality
Drawer Bottoms - - - -	Choice-Quality	Store Fronts (metal covered)	- Quality-Sterling
Fence Pickets - - - -	Choice-Quality	Table Legs - - - -	- Choice
Foundry Patterns - - - -	Supreme-Choice-Quality-	Table Tops - - - -	- Choice-Quality
	Shop-Sterling	Toys - - - -	- Selects-Short Sel-Inch
Furniture, Garden - - - -	Choice-Quality		Shop-2 Shop-3 Shop
Grand Stand Seats - - - -	Sterling	Trellises - - - -	- Choice-Quality-Mouldings
Honey Comb Slats - - - -	Inch Shop	Water Tanks - - - -	- Colonial-Sterling
Ironing Boards - - - -	Choice-Quality	Wash Boards - - - -	- Short Sel-Inch Shop
Lawn Seats - - - -	Choice-Quality	Washing Machine Parts - - -	- Selects-Inch Shop

STANDARD MANUFACTURED SIZES IDAHO WHITE PINE

*The thicknesses apply to all widths and lengths, and the widths to all thicknesses.

SELECTS (FINISHING LUMBER) AND COMMON GRADES (BOARDS)

Working	Size, board measure		Dressed Dimensions		
	Thickness	Width	Thickness	Width	Lengths
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Feet</i>
S4S*	1 (4/4)	4	²⁵ / ₃₂ (4/4)	3 ³ / ₈	6 feet and longer in multiples of 1 or 2 feet.
	1 ¹ / ₄ (5/4)	6	1 ⁵ / ₁₆ (5/4)	5 ³ / ₈	
	1 ¹ / ₂ (6/4)	8	1 ¹³ / ₃₂ (6/4)	7 ³ / ₈	
	2 (8/4)	10	1 ¹³ / ₁₆ (8/4)	9 ³ / ₈	
	Over 2	12	(See Shop Sizes)	11 ³ / ₈	
		Over 12		Off ³ / ₈	
S2S & S1S*	Same	Same	Same	(See Rough Sizes)	Same
		13" & wdr. (max. 28")			(max. 22')
S2S & CM*	Same	4	Same	Face 3 ¹ / ₄	Same
		6		Over-all 3 ¹ / ₂	
		8		5 ¹ / ₄	
		10		7 ¹ / ₄	
		12		9 ¹ / ₄	
				11 ¹ / ₄	
Flooring (D&M)*	Same	4	Same	3 ¹ / ₄	Same
		6		5 ¹ / ₄	
Drop Siding & Rustic (S2S & CM)*	1	4	²⁵ / ₃₂	3 ¹ / ₄	Same
If ³ / ₈ " or ¹ / ₂ " T&G specified, same over-all widths apply.		6		5 ¹ / ₄	
		8		7 ¹ / ₄	
Drop Siding & Rustic (Shiplapped)*	Same	4	Same	3	Same
		6		5 ¹ / ₂	
		8		7 ¹ / ₂	
Shiplap*	Same	4	Same	3	Same
		6		5 ¹ / ₂	
		8		7 ¹ / ₂	
		10		9 ¹ / ₂	
		12		11 ¹ / ₂	
Ceiling and Partition (S2S & CM).....	(³ / ₈)	4	⁹ / ₁₆	3 ¹ / ₄	Same
		6		5 ¹ / ₄	
	1	4	²⁵ / ₃₂	3 ¹ / ₄	
		6		5 ¹ / ₄	

BEVEL SIDING GRADES

			Thick Edge	Thin Edge		
Bevel Siding*	(¹ / ₂)	4	¹ / ₁₆ by ³ / ₁₆		3 ¹ / ₂	May contain even and odd lengths in multiples of 6" and 20% of 3 to 8 ¹ / ₂ ft.
		5			4 ¹ / ₂	
		6			5 ¹ / ₂	
Wide Bevel Siding* (Colonial or Bungalow)		8			7 ⁵ / ₈	6/20
		10	³ / ₄ by ⁹ / ₃₂		9 ⁵ / ₈	
		12			11 ⁵ / ₈	
Rabbetted Bevel Siding* (Dolly Varden)		6	¹ / ₁₆ by ⁵ / ₁₆		(Rabbet) 5 ¹ / ₂	Same
		8	¹ / ₁₆ by ¹³ / ₃₂		(¹ / ₂ ") 7 ¹ / ₂	
		10			9 ¹ / ₂	

FACTORY AND SHOP LUMBER

S2S*	1 (4/4)	5	²⁵ / ₃₂ (4/4)	(See Rough Sizes)	6 feet and longer in multiples of 1 or 2 feet.
	1 ¹ / ₄ (5/4)	and	1 ⁵ / ₁₆ (5/4)		
	1 ¹ / ₂ (6/4)	wider	1 ¹³ / ₃₂ (6/4)		
	2 (8/4)	(4" and wider	1 ¹³ / ₁₆ (8/4)		
	2 ¹ / ₄ (9/4)	in 4/4 No. 1	2 ¹ / ₈ (9/4)		
	2 ¹ / ₂ (10/4)	Shop	2 ³ / ₈ (10/4)		
	3 (12/4)	and 4/4 No. 2	2 ³ / ₄ (12/4)		
	4 (16/4)	Shop)	3 ¹ / ₄ (16/4)		

LATH

Rough			³ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₂	48"	32"
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MOULDINGS


Standard Patterns. Lengths 3 to 20 ft. in multiples of one foot. Not over 15% under 8 feet in any one item, and bundled separately. PATTERNS: Pamphlets showing full size details and measurements of Standard Paneling Patterns and Casing, Base and Stop Patterns may be obtained from Western Pine Association, Yeon Building, Portland 4, Oregon. (Publications G-20, "Western Pine Paneling Patterns," and G-22, "Western Pine Moulding Patterns.")

Minimum Standard Rough Dry Sizes (All Grades)

The minimum standard sizes of rough lumber when dry shall be sufficient to dress to standard sizes.

Rough Dry thicknesses sufficient to dress to standard sizes: 80% of pieces at least 29/32" or more, and not over 20%—28/32" for all 4/4 stock. Rough Dry Stock 5/4 and thicker shall have the same tolerance for surfacing as 4/4 rough dry stock.

Rough Dry Widths sufficient to dress to standard sizes.



DISTRIBUTION of IDAHO WHITE PINE

Idaho White Pine lumber is distributed throughout the United States and into several foreign lands to retail lumber dealers, mill and woodwork plants, foundries and large builders. It is carried in several sizes and grades at most retail lumber yards.

Idaho White Pine lumber is available from the mills in straight carload lots or in mixed cars together with an assortment of Associated Woods of the Western Pines — Douglas Fir, White Fir, Larch, Engelmann Spruce, Lodgepole Pine or Cedar. Mills maintain adequate stocks with a wide variety of sizes, grades and patterns.

The inherent and traditional high quality of Idaho White Pine as a standard and versatile building material assures a ready-made sales appeal to the retailer's customers. The industrial user and consumer know Idaho White Pine as a classic softwood — soft-textured, straight of grain and readily adaptable to a broad range of construction uses.

Idaho White Pine is a genuine white pine which from its discovery and first use in America more than three centuries ago right down to the present — through many architectural eras — has been a demanded, standard wood material for all types of housing, without peer in utility, long-range economy and satisfactory service.

For list of Idaho White Pine manufacturers or further information, write to Western Pine Association, Yeon Building, Portland 4, Oregon.

IWP

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